

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SELECTING OPTIMAL DATA
TRANSITION TYPES FOR CLOCK AND DATA RECOVERY

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BACKGROUND

[0001] Electrical pulses transmitted on a band-limited signaling path disperse in time as they travel from source to destination. In systems in which data is transmitted as a sequence of level-encoded electrical pulses, such time-domain dispersion results in a blending of neighboring pulses; an effect known as dispersion-type inter-symbol interference (ISI). Dispersion-type ISI becomes more pronounced at faster signaling rates, ultimately degrading the signal quality to the point at which distinctions between originally transmitted signal levels may be lost.

[0002] Figure 1 illustrates a prior-art signaling system having an equalizing output driver 109 and an equalizing receiver 103 to mitigate dispersion-type ISI resulting from signal transmission on a signaling path 102. The receiver 103 includes a sampling circuit 105 to generate digitized samples 106 of the incoming signal, a shift register 107 to store some number (N) of the most recently received samples, and an equalizer 112 to generate an equalization signal 114 based on samples stored in the shift register 107. Ideally, the equalization signal 114 represents the residual signal level on path 102 of the N prior received samples in the incoming signal so that, by subtracting the equalization signal 114 from the incoming signal in difference circuit 115, the dispersion-type ISI resulting from the prior transmissions is canceled. Because the prior decisions of the sampling circuit 105 are fed back to the sampling circuit input in the form of

the equalization signal 114, the receiver 103 is commonly referred to as a decision feedback equalizer (DFE).

[0003] One major limitation of the DFE 103 is that the time delay in the overall feedback path from sampling circuit 105 to difference circuit 115 makes it difficult to generate the equalization feedback signal 114 in time to equalize the signal level of the immediately following data value if the least latent sample (i.e., the most recently captured sample 106) is included in the equalization feedback signal 114. Including the least latent sample in the equalization signal is particularly challenging in modern high-speed signaling systems in which incoming symbols are present on the signal path 102 for extremely brief intervals (e.g., less than a nanosecond for signal rates above one Gigabit per second). One solution to the least-latent sample problem is to omit one or more of the least-latent samples from contributing to generation of the decision-feedback equalization signal. Unfortunately, the least latent sample, being nearest in time to the incoming symbol, tends to be the largest contributor to dispersion-type ISI and therefore a primary objective of cancellation by the DFE. Consequently, in signaling systems in which the least-latent sample is omitted from contribution to decision-feedback equalization, transmit-side pre-emphasis is often used to decrease the dispersion-type ISI caused by the least-latent symbol. That is, when a given symbol is transmitted by the equalizing output driver 109, one or more previously transmitted symbols stored in shift register 113 (i.e., the least latent symbols relative to the outgoing symbol) are used to pre-shape the outgoing waveform to reduce the dispersion-type ISI observed at the receiver. Unfortunately, as can be seen in the raw and equalized pulse

responses depicted in Figure 2, forcing the least-latent sample, D_{N-1} , to zero (or near zero) results in significant attenuation of the overall signal level, thereby reducing signaling margins and ultimately limiting the data rate of the signaling system.

[0004] Modern transceivers are more commonly employing multi-level signaling for improved bandwidth. However, the highest performing signaling scheme for a given communication channel often depends upon the individual loss characteristics of that channel. It is therefore desirable that transceivers support more than one signaling scheme to allow per-channel performance optimization.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0005] The present invention is illustrated by way of example, and not by way of limitation, in the figures of the accompanying drawings and in which like reference numerals refer to similar elements and in which:

Figure 1 illustrates a prior-art signaling system;

Figure 2 illustrates raw and equalized pulse responses observed in the prior art signaling system of Figure 1;

Figure 3 illustrates a signaling system that includes a partial response receiver according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 4 illustrates a relationship between clock and data signals in one embodiment of the signaling system of Figure 3;

Figure 5 illustrates the bimodal distribution of a binary signal observed at a signal receiver when the primary source of dispersion-type ISI is the signal transmitted in the immediately preceding symbol time;

Figure 6 illustrates the four partial response signal levels depicted in Figure 5 relative to a common mode level, L_{CM} ;

Figure 7 illustrates a partial response receive circuit according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 8 illustrates a double data rate signaling protocol in which two symbols are transmitted in succession during each cycle of a sampling clock signal;

Figure 9 illustrates a partial response receive circuit for use in a double data rate signaling system;

Figure 10 illustrates even and odd pipelines of sample values generated within the partial response receive circuit of Figure 9;

Figure 11 illustrates the use of embedded scoping to generate a time-based trace of an incoming data signal;

Figure 12 illustrates a signaling system according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 13 illustrates a waveform trace of a pulse response captured by an embedded scope within the signaling system of Figure 12;

Figure 14 illustrates a partial response receiver according to an embodiment of the invention that adaptively generates partial response threshold levels;

Figure 15 illustrates a embodiment of the adaptive module of Figure 14;

Figure 16 illustrates an alternative circuit arrangement that may be used in place of the averaging circuits of Figure 15;

Figure 17 illustrates a comparator that may be used within the receiver circuits and level sampling circuits of Figures 7, 9 and 14;

Figure 18 illustrates an embodiment of the current DAC of Figure 17;

Figure 19 illustrates an alternative comparator embodiment that may be used within the receiver circuits and level sampling circuits of Figures 7, 9 and 14;

Figure 20 illustrates a partial response receiver according to another alternative embodiment of the invention;

Figure 21 illustrates the operation of the adaptive module of Figure 20 according an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 22 illustrates an embodiment of a dual mode receiver that may be operated in either a multi-level signaling mode or a partial response mode;

Figure 23 illustrates a multi-level signaling protocol used within dual mode receiver of Figure 22;

Figure 24 illustrates a partial response receiver having a clock data recovery function according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 25 illustrates a number of possible data signal transitions when the incoming data signal has the bimodal distribution shown in Figure 4;

Figure 26 illustrates an embodiment of a clock recovery circuit that adjusts the phase of edge clock signal and sampling clock signal based on selected transitions detected in the incoming data signal;

Figure 27 illustrates a potential source of non-convergence in a system that adaptively generates partial response threshold levels;

Figure 28 illustrates an embodiment of a dual-mode, partial response receiver with clock data recovery;

Figure 29 illustrates signal transitions between successive 4-PAM (Pulse Amplitude Modulation) symbols;

Figure 30 illustrates data signal transitions that may be used for clock recovery when the dual mode receiver of Figure 28 is operated in a partial response mode;

Figure 31 illustrates a transition detect circuit and sample select circuit that may be used within the clock recovery circuit of Figure 28;

Figure 32 illustrates additional data signal transitions that may be used for clock recovery when the dual mode receiver of Figure 28 is operated in a partial response mode;

Figure 33 illustrates a threshold select circuit according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 34 illustrates a distribution 770 of signal levels in a system in which the two most recently received symbols are the primary source of residual channel response;

Figure 35 illustrates a partial response receiver according to an embodiment of the invention that operates in accordance with the partial response states shown in Figure 34;

Figure 36 illustrates a partial response receiver according to another embodiment of the invention;

Figure 37 illustrates a constellation of possible signal levels in a 4-PAM signaling system;

Figure 38 illustrates a 4-PAM partial response receiver according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 39 illustrates an input circuit that includes multiple partial response receivers according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 40 illustrates an input circuit according to an alternative embodiment of the invention;

Figure 41 illustrates a partial response signaling system according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 42 illustrates a raw pulse response and a pulse response equalized by the signaling system of Figure 41 to enable partial response data reception; and

Figure 43 illustrates residual inter-symbol interference that may be equalized by transmit pre-emphasis within the signaling system of Figure 41.

Figure 44 depicts a clock recovery circuit 1000 in accordance with another embodiment that supports both 2PAM and 4PAM communication schemes.

Figure 45 depicts some of the signal transition types to be expected from an embodiment of sampler 1005 that supports 2PAM and 4PAM communication schemes.

Figure 46 depicts transition analyzer 1050 in accordance with one embodiment.

Figure 47 details an embodiment of transition select logic 1020.

Figure 48 is a flowchart 1200 illustrating the functionality of mode generator 1055 in accordance with one embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0006] In the following description and in the accompanying drawings, specific terminology and drawing symbols are set forth to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. In some instances, the terminology and symbols may imply specific details that are not required to practice the invention. For example, the interconnection between circuit elements or circuit blocks may be shown or described as multi-conductor or single conductor signal lines. Each of the multi-conductor signal lines may alternatively be single-conductor signal lines, and each of the single-conductor signal lines may alternatively be multi-conductor signal lines. Signals and signaling paths shown or described as being single-ended may also be differential, and vice-versa. Similarly, signals described or depicted as having active-high or active-low logic levels may have opposite logic levels in alternative embodiments. As another example, circuits described or depicted as including metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) transistors may alternatively be implemented using bipolar technology or any other technology in which a signal-controlled current flow may be achieved. With respect to terminology, a signal is said to be "asserted" when the signal is driven to a low or high logic state (or charged to a high logic state or discharged to a low logic state) to indicate a particular condition. Conversely, a signal is said to be "deasserted" to indicate that the signal is driven (or charged or discharged) to a state other than the asserted state (including a high or low logic state, or the floating state that may occur when the signal driving circuit is transitioned to a high impedance condition, such as an open drain or open collector condition). A signal driving circuit is said to

"output" a signal to a signal receiving circuit when the signal driving circuit asserts (or deasserts, if explicitly stated or indicated by context) the signal on a signal line coupled between the signal driving and signal receiving circuits. A signal line is said to be "activated" when a signal is asserted on the signal line, and "deactivated" when the signal is deasserted. Additionally, the prefix symbol "/" attached to signal names indicates that the signal is an active low signal (i.e., the asserted state is a logic low state). A line over a signal name is also used to indicate an active low signal.

[0007] A novel signal receiving circuit for use in electrical signaling systems is disclosed in various embodiments. In one embodiment, the signal receiving circuit includes a pair of comparators for comparing an incoming electrical signal against respective threshold levels, with each threshold level being set according to the level of a dispersed component of a previously received signal. More specifically, one of the threshold levels corresponds to the dispersion-type ISI introduced by a previously transmitted signal representative of a first digital state, and the other of the threshold levels corresponds to the dispersion-type ISI introduced when the previously transmitted signal is representative of a second digital state. In the case of a binary signaling system, the previously transmitted signal is resolved into one of two states by the receiving circuit, then used to select which of the comparators is to source the sample to be used for selection of the subsequent pair of samples. By this arrangement, each of the comparators compares the incoming signal against a threshold that is offset from a nominal value according to a respective,

anticipated level of ISI, with the comparator having its threshold level offset in the direction that corresponds to the state of the previously received signal ultimately being selected as the sample source. Because samples are captured on the assumption of dispersion-type ISI resulting from both possible states of the previously captured sample (i.e., the least-latent sample), both samples are available for later selection when the state of the previously captured sample is resolved. Thus, by establishing separate threshold levels according to the different possible levels of dispersion-type ISI and comparing the incoming signal against each threshold level, the timing problems associated with generating an equalization signal that includes the least latent sample are avoided. Because the threshold level supplied to each of the comparators includes an offset according to the residual, partial response of the signaling path to the previously transmitted signal, a receive circuit having such offset-threshold comparators is referred to herein as a partial response receiver.

[0008] In another embodiment of the invention, a multi-level signal receiver (i.e., receiver capable of receiving a symbol representative of more than a single binary bit), may be switched to a binary signaling, partial response mode. In one implementation, a multi-PAM receiver (Pulse Amplitude Modulation receiver -- a type of multi-level signal receiver) includes multiple comparators for distinguishing different possible levels (e.g., 4 levels in a 4-PAM receiver, 8 levels in an 8-PAM receiver, etc.) such that no additional comparators are necessary to support partial response operation. Instead, when the partial response mode is enabled, the threshold levels supplied to the comparators are

adjusted to match the partial response levels for the least-latent symbol (or set of N least-latent symbols) and the post processing of the comparator outputs is switched from a symbol decoding operation to a sample selection operation.

[0009] In other embodiments of the invention, methods and circuits for generating partial response threshold levels are disclosed. Also, methods and circuits for transmitting a partial response data signal that includes a partial response from selected prior-transmitted bits are disclosed. Further, methods and circuits for recovering a clock signal from a partial response data signal are also disclosed.

Signaling System Overview

[0010] Figure 3 illustrates a signaling system 117 in which embodiments of the present invention may be used. The system 117 includes an equalizing transmitter 118 and equalizing receiver 116 coupled to one another via a high-speed signal path 122, and a controller 141 coupled to the transmitter 118 and the receiver 116 via relatively low-speed signal paths 142A and 142B, respectively. In one embodiment, the signal path 122 is formed by component signal paths 122A, 122B and 122C (e.g., transmission lines that introduce respective, nonzero propagation delays and exhibit respective impedance characteristics), each disposed on respective circuit boards that are coupled to one another via circuit board interfaces 125 and 127 (e.g., connectors). In a specific implementation, signal path 122B is formed on a backplane and signal paths 122A and 122C are formed on respective daughterboards (e.g., line cards) that are removably coupled to the backplane via circuit board interfaces 125 and 127. The transmitter 118 and receiver 116 are implemented in respective integrated

circuit (IC) devices that are mounted on the daughterboards. The controller, which may be a general or special purpose processor, state machine or other logic circuit, is implemented within a third integrated circuit device mounted to a yet another circuit board. In the embodiment of Figure 3, signal paths 142A and 142B are used to convey configuration information from the controller 141 to the transmitter 118 and receiver 116, respectively, and may be disposed on the same circuit board (or circuit boards) as signal path 122 or implemented by an alternative structure such as a cable. The controller may alternatively be coupled to the transmitter 118 and receiver 116 by a shared signal path such as a multi-drop bus. The operation of the controller 141 is discussed in greater detail below. In alternative embodiments, the IC devices containing the transmitter 118, receiver 116 and controller 141 may be mounted to a common structure with the signaling paths 122, 142A and 142B coupled directly to the IC devices (e.g., all three ICs mounted to a circuit board and coupled to one another via circuit board traces, or all three ICs packaged within a single multi-chip module with signal paths 122 and 142 formed between the ICs by bond wires or other conducting structures). Also, the transmitter 118, receiver 116 and controller 141, or any subset thereof, may be included within the same IC device (e.g., system on chip) and the signaling paths 122 and/or 142 implemented by a metal layer or other conducting structure within the IC device.

[0011] The equalizing transmitter 118 transmits data on the signaling path 122 during successive time intervals, referred to herein as symbol times. In one embodiment, illustrated by the timing diagram of Figure 4, each symbol time, T_s , corresponds to a half cycle of a transmit clock signal, $TCLK$,

such that two data values (e.g., values A and B) are transmitted on signaling path 122 per transmit clock cycle. The transmitted data signal arrives at the input of the equalizing receiver 116 after propagation time, T_p , and is sampled by the receiver 116 in response to edges of a receive clock signal, RCLK. The receive clock signal may be received within the receive circuit via an external clock line, or may be a recovered version of a reference clock signal (e.g., recovered by a delay-locked loop or phase locked loop circuit). In other embodiments, discussed below, the receive clock signal may be recovered from the transmitted data signal. Still referring to Figure 4, the receive clock signal has a quadrature phase relation to data valid windows (i.e., data eyes) in the incoming data signal such that each sample is captured at the midpoint of a data eye. In alternative embodiments, the sampling instant may be skewed relative to data eye midpoints as necessary to satisfy signal setup and hold time requirements in the receiver 116. Also, more or fewer symbols may be transmitted per cycle of the transmit clock signal.

[0012] The equalizing transmitter 118 includes a transmit shift register 124, output driver 121 and transmit equalizer 129; the transmit equalizer 129 itself including a shift register 120 and a bank of output drivers 131. At the start of each symbol time, the data value at the head (i.e., output) of the transmit shift register 124, referred to herein as the primary data value, is driven onto the signal path 122 by the output driver 121, and the transmit equalizer 129 simultaneously drives an equalizing signal onto the signal path 122. This type of equalization is referred to herein as transmit preemphasis. In one embodiment, the signal driven

onto the signal path 122 by the output driver 121 (referred to herein as the primary signal) is a multi-level signal having one of four possible states (e.g., defined by four distinct signal ranges) and therefore constitutes a symbol representative of two binary bits of information. In alternative embodiments, the primary signal may have more or fewer possible states and therefore represent more or fewer than two binary bits. Also, the primary signal may be single-ended or differential (an additional signal line is provided to carry the complement signal in the differential case), and may be a voltage or current mode signal.

[0013] Each of the output drivers 131 within the transmit equalizer 129 form either a pre-tap driver or post-tap driver according to whether the source data value has already been transmitted (post-tap data) or is yet to be transmitted (pre-tap data). In the specific embodiment of Figure 3, the equalizer includes N post-tap drivers sourced by data values within the shift register 120 and one pre-tap driver sourced by a data value within the transmit shift register 124. Accordingly, the resultant equalizing signal driven onto the data path 122 will have a signal level according to data values having symbol latencies of -1, 1, 2, ..., N, where the symbol latency of a given data value refers to the number of symbol times by which transmission of the data value precedes the transmission of the primary value. Different numbers of post-tap and pre-tap drivers may be provided in alternative embodiments, thereby allowing for equalization based on values having different symbol latencies.

[0014] Still referring to Figure 3, the equalizing receiver 116 includes a partial response receive circuit 123, buffer 132 (e.g., shift register), tap select circuit 128 and

tap select logic 139. Data signals are sampled by the partial response receive circuit 123 to generate digitized samples that are stored in the buffer 132 for eventual use by application logic (not shown). Because the buffered data is stored for at least a predetermined time and represents historical data up to a predetermined number of symbol latencies, the buffered data forms a source of post-tap data values that may be selected by the tap select circuit 128 to source equalizer taps in a receive-side equalizer circuit. Because a subset of buffered data values may be selected according to the precise symbol latencies of reflections and other high-latency distortions, a relatively small number of buffered data values may be selected to form receive-side equalization taps having latencies that match the latencies of the distortions. By this arrangement, high latency distortions may be reduced by receive-side equalization without dramatically increasing the parasitic capacitance of the receiver (i.e., as would result from a large number of receive-side equalization taps). In one embodiment, the tap select logic 139 is a configuration circuit that outputs a tap select signal 134 according to a configuration value. The configuration value may be automatically generated by system 117 (e.g., at system startup) or may be empirically determined and stored within the configuration circuit or elsewhere within system 117.

[0015] In the embodiment of Figure 3, buffer 132 is formed by a shift register having a dead range component 133 having M storage elements and a selectable-range component 135 having R storage elements, the tap select circuit 128 being coupled to the selectable-range component 135 to select the subset of tap data sources therefrom. In alternative embodiments, the dead

range component of the buffer 132 may include fewer than M storage elements or even zero storage elements, depending on the time required to receive data and transfer data into the buffer 132. Also, the tap select circuit 128 may be coupled to one or more storage elements within the dead range component 133 to enable the size of the dead range to be programmed according to the configuration of the transmit circuit 118. Finally, as discussed below, the buffer 132 may include one or more parallel registers in addition to (or instead of) the shift register formed by components 133 and 135.

[0016] Still referring to Figure 3, numerous alternative types of equalization circuits may be used within the receiver 116. For example, in one embodiment, the receiver 116 includes an output driver 140 (illustrated in dashed outline in Figure 3 to indicate its optional nature) to drive an equalizing signal onto the signal path 122 (and therefore to the input of the partial response receive circuit 123) coincidentally with the symbol time of an incoming signal. In another embodiment, the partial response receive circuit 123 includes a preamplifier having an equalizing subcircuit.

Multi-Modal Signal Distribution -- Partial Response

[0017] Figure 5 illustrates the bimodal distribution of a binary signal observed at a signal receiver when the primary source of dispersion-type ISI is the signal transmitted in the immediately preceding symbol time. That is, the symbol sampled at time T_{N-1} is the primary source of dispersion-type ISI in the symbol sampled at time T_N ; the symbol sampled at time T_N is the primary source of dispersion-type ISI in the symbol sampled at time T_{N+1} ; and so forth. Referring to the

signal levels at time T_N , it can be seen that if the preceding symbol was a logic '1', the partial response to the preceding symbol will raise the signal level at time T_N to one of the circled levels '11' or '01' (the second bit of the '11' and '01' bit sequences corresponding to the state of the signal at time T_{N-1}). If the preceding symbol was a logic '0', the partial response to the preceding symbol will lower the signal level at time T_N to one of the square-designated levels '10' or '00'. In a single-ended signaling system, the incoming signal is sampled and compared with a reference voltage level at the midpoint between the steady state extremes (i.e., midway between the '11..1' and '00..0' signal levels). Accordingly, the worst case voltage margins (i.e., smallest voltage differences between the signal and reference voltage) occur when the signal transitions from a '1' to a '0' or vice-versa; the '10' and '01' signaling levels becoming indistinguishable when the partial response level (i.e., residual signal level from the preceding symbol transmission) is large. In a differential signaling system, the incoming signal and its complement are sampled, for example, by a differential amplifier which amplifies the difference between the complementary signal levels. As in the single-ended case, the worst case voltage margins occur when the differential signal transitions from a '1' to a '0' or vice-versa; the '10' and '01' signaling levels becoming indistinguishable when the partial response pushes the '10' and '01' levels to the common mode (i.e., the average of a differential signal pair).

[0018] Figure 6 illustrates the four partial response signal levels depicted in Figure 5 relative to a common mode level, L_{CM} . In the case of a differential signaling system, the partial response to the preceding symbol may be viewed as

increasing or decreasing the differential amplitude (i.e., the amplitude difference between the signals that form the differential signal pair) relative to a nominal differential amplitude. Normalizing the positive and negative signal levels for the nominal differential amplitude to 1 and -1, respectively, the common mode level, L_{CM} , becomes zero, and the four possible signal levels become $1+\alpha$, $1-\alpha$, $-1+\alpha$ and $-1-\alpha$, where α represents the magnitude of the partial response to the preceding symbol. Thus, when the preceding symbol, D_{N-1} , is a '0', the incoming symbol, D_N , is represented by a signal level at either $1-\alpha$ or $-1-\alpha$, depending on whether D_N is a '1' or '0'. Similarly, when $D_{N-1} = 1$, the incoming symbol is represented by a signal level at either $1+\alpha$ or $-1+\alpha$ according to the state of the current symbol. In the former case (i.e., when $D_{N-1}=0$), the two complementary signal levels, $-1-\alpha$ and $1-\alpha$, have a common mode of $-\alpha$, as shown in box 151. In the latter case (i.e., when $D_{N-1}=1$), the two complementary signal levels, $1+\alpha$ and $-1+\alpha$, have a common mode of $+\alpha$, as shown in box 153.

Partial Response Receiver

[0019] Figure 7 illustrates a partial response receive circuit 200 according to an embodiment of the invention that exploits the bi-modal characteristic of the signal levels depicted in Figures 5 and 6. The partial response circuitry includes a compare circuit 202 to sample the input data signal, D_N , and a decision circuit 204 to generate an output data value (i.e., received data value) based on data samples generated by the compare circuit 202. Rather than a single comparator that distinguishes between binary signaling levels based on whether the sampled signal is above or below a common

mode threshold, the compare circuit 202 includes two comparators 201 and 203 having threshold levels that are offset from the common mode threshold by the two possible partial responses to the preceding symbol. That is, the threshold level of the comparator 201 is set the $+\alpha$ level, and the threshold level of the comparator 203 is set to the $-\alpha$ level. By this arrangement, if the preceding symbol was a '1' (i.e., $D_{N-1}=1$), the comparator 201 will resolve the incoming signal as being a '1' or '0' by determining whether the signal level is above or below the partial response level, $+\alpha$. Conversely, if $D_{N-1}=0$, the comparator 203 will resolve the incoming signal as being a '1' or '0' by determining whether the signal is above or below the partial response level, $-\alpha$. Because both comparisons are performed for each incoming symbol, the selection of which comparator output represents the state of the symbol may be delayed until the state of the preceding symbol is resolved. In the partial response receive circuit 200, for example, the sample values output by the comparators 201 and 203 are output to the decision circuit 204 where they are optionally stored in storage elements 208 and 209 (e.g., D flip-flops or other types of storage circuits) and provided to respective input ports of a select circuit 205 (e.g., a multiplexer). The sample value selected by the select circuit 205 is stored in a storage circuit 207 in response to a sampling clock signal 210 (or other timing control signal) at which point the sample value becomes the D_{N-1} sample value. The D_{N-1} sample value stored within storage circuit 207 is fed back to the select input of the select circuit 205 to select one of the two sample values generated by the comparators 201 and 203. That is, the D_{N-1} sample value is used to select, via select circuit 205, which of the

comparators 201 and 203 will source the D_N sample. In an embodiment that includes the storage elements 208 and 209, the output of storage circuit 207 becomes the D_{N-2} sample value and is used to select one of the D_{N-1} sample values output from the storage elements 208 and 209.

[0020] Reflecting on the operation of the partial response receive circuit 200 of Figure 7 in reference to the signal distribution shown in Figure 6, it can be seen that the signaling margin (i.e., difference between signal levels representative of '1' and '0' states) within either of the comparators 201, 203 exceeds the signaling margin between the worst-case partial response states. That is, the signaling margin between the worst-case partial response states (10-to-01) is $(1-\alpha) - (-1+\alpha) = 2-2\alpha$, while the signaling margin in either pair of the separated signal constellation is $(1-\alpha) - (-1-\alpha) = 2$. Thus, as α grows, the signaling margin in a single-comparator receiver decreases, going to zero as α approaches 1. By contrast, the signaling margin in the partial response receive circuit 200 of Figure 7 remains substantially constant at 2, even as α grows. In effect, by offsetting the threshold of the comparators 201 and 203 by the partial response levels $+\alpha$ and $-\alpha$, respectively, the partial response to the preceding symbol is canceled, making the full response of the incoming symbol available to resolve the symbol state.

[0021] Still referring to Figure 7, a threshold generator 211 is used to generate the $\pm\alpha$ thresholds supplied to the comparators 201 and 203. In the case of a single-ended signaling system, the threshold values $\pm\alpha$ may be voltage levels applied to reference inputs of the comparators 201 and 203, respectively, to enable pseudo-differential signal detection (i.e., comparison of the incoming signal level with

the threshold voltage level to resolve the digital state of the sample value). In the case of a differential signaling system, the threshold values $\pm\alpha$ may be voltages or currents applied to offset the common modes of the comparators to the $\pm\alpha$ voltage levels depicted in Figure 6. The threshold values $\pm\alpha$ may also be digital values for controlling digital-to-analog converters (DACs) within the comparators 201 and 203. In one embodiment, the threshold generator 211 includes circuitry for a one-time or periodic determination of the $\pm\alpha$ threshold levels, for example in one or more calibration operations. In other embodiments, the $\pm\alpha$ threshold levels are adaptively generated based on incoming signal levels produced by selected data patterns. Embodiments of the threshold generator 211 are discussed in further detail below.

Multi-Data-Rate Signaling

[0022] In the partial response receive circuit 200 of Figure 7, a single symbol is captured during each cycle of the sampling clock signal 210. That is, a rising (or falling) edge of the sample clock is used to capture samples of the incoming data signal. In a multi-data rate system, multiple symbols are captured per cycle of the sampling clock signal 210. In such systems, clock generation circuitry is provided to generate multiple instances of the sampling clock signal 210 that are phase-distributed through a period ($1/\text{frequency}$) of the sampling clock signal. Figure 8, for example, depicts a double data rate signaling protocol in which two symbols are transmitted in succession during each period (i.e., cycle time) of a sampling clock signal. Accordingly, two instances of the sampling clock signal are provided: an even-phase sampling clock signal, SCLK_E , to sample even-numbered symbols

D_N , D_{N+2} , D_{N+4} ...; and an odd-phase sampling clock signal, $SCLK_O$, to sample odd-numbered symbols D_{N-1} , D_{N+1} , D_{N+3} ... This technique may be extended to achieve virtually any data rate, including quad data rate (4 symbols per sampling clock cycle), octal data rate (8 symbols per sampling clock cycle), decade data rate (10 symbols per sampling clock cycle), and so forth.

[0023] Figure 9 illustrates a partial response receive circuit 215 for use in a double data rate signaling system. The partial response receive circuit 215 includes an odd-phase receive circuit 216 clocked by an odd-phase sampling clock signal 210_O ($SCLK_O$), and an even-phase receive circuit 217 clocked by an even-phase sampling clock signal 210_E ($SCLK_E$). The odd- and even-phase receive circuits 216, 217 are similar to the partial response receive circuit 200 of Figure 7, except that, due to the interleaved nature of the samples they generate, the select circuit 225 of the odd-phase receive circuit 216 is controlled by a latched instance of a sample selected by the select circuit 239 in the even-phase receive circuit 217 and, conversely, the select circuit 239 of the even-phase receive circuit 217 is controlled by a latched instance of a sample selected by the select circuit 225 in the odd-phase receive circuit 216. Samples D_N^+/D_N^- are generated by comparators 232 and 233, stored in storage circuits 235 and 237, and then selected by select circuit 239 to form the even-phase pipeline (EVEN PIPE) illustrated in Figure 10 (the output of the select circuit 239 optionally being buffered in storage circuit 243 in response to the even-phase sampling clock signal 210_E). Similarly, samples D_{N+1}^+/D_{N+1}^- are generated by comparators 218 and 219, stored in storage circuits 221 and 223, then selected by the select circuit 225 form the odd-phase pipeline (ODD PIPE) illustrated in Figure 10 (the output

of the select circuit 225 optionally being buffered in storage circuit 227 in response to the odd-phase sampling clock signal 210_o). Thus, when an odd phase sample D_{N-1} is selected by select circuit 225, the D_{N-1} sample is latched within latch element 241 of the even-phase receive circuit (thereby making D_{N-1} available for a full cycle of the even-phase clock signal 210_e) and thereafter used to select the subsequent even-phase sample D_N . The selected even phase sample D_N is then latched within latch element 228 of the odd-phase receiver and thereafter used to select the subsequent odd-phase sample, D_{N+1} . For higher data rates, the number of partial-cycle receive circuits (circuits 216 and 217 each being a half-cycle receive circuit) may be increased according to the data rate.

For example, in a quad data rate system, a partial response receiver includes four quarter-cycle receive circuits interconnected such that sample N within a first quarter-phase receive circuit is used to select sample $N+1$ within a second quarter-phase receive circuit; sample $N+1$ within the second quarter-phase receive circuit is used to select sample $N+2$ in a third quarter-phase receive circuit; sample $N+2$ is used to select sample $N+3$ in a fourth quarter-phase receive circuit; sample $N+3$ is used to select sample $N+4$ in the first quarter phase receiver; and so forth. In the remainder of this description, various partial response receive circuit embodiments are described in the context of a single data rate (SDR) signaling system. Each of the embodiments disclosed may be modified as described in reference to Figures 8-10 to support multi-data rate signaling.

Threshold Level Generation

[0024] In one embodiment of the invention, a technique

referred to herein as embedded scoping is used to determine the \pm threshold levels applied within the comparators of the partial response receive circuit. Embedded scoping involves iteratively receiving a sequence of symbols in a receiver and comparing the received symbol sequence with a local generation of the sequence to confirm error-free reception. With each receive-and-confirm iteration, a threshold voltage used to distinguish between symbol values in the incoming signal is offset from a calibrated level by a progressively larger amount until a symbol in the sequence no longer matches the expected value. The threshold voltage offset at which the failure occurs is referred to herein as a pass/fail offset and represents a measure of the signal level at the sampling instant at which the failure occurred. Thus, by sweeping the threshold voltage through a range of threshold voltages until the pass/fail offsets for each symbol in the symbol sequence have been detected, a sample plot for the incoming signal may be developed. Further, by sweeping the receive clock signal through an incremental sequence of phase offsets, and determining the pass/fail offset at each phase offset, a complete trace of the incoming signal may be generated. Also, the granularity and start stop points of the phase offsets and/or threshold voltage steps may be controlled (e.g., by configuring a programmable circuit or register) to enable the waveform trace to be constrained to selected points of interest in the incoming signal (e.g., $\pm N^\circ$ from an intended sampling instant, N representing a sweep angle).

[0025] Figure 11 illustrates the use of embedded scoping to generate a time-based trace 290 of an incoming data signal 286. The range of threshold voltage offsets over which the incoming signal 286 is sampled is indicated by V_T , and the

range of phase offsets at which the signal is sampled is indicated by ϕ . Each sample point within the sweep is indicated by a respective dot within a grid of sample points 280. Note that the sweep may be obtained by stepping the voltage threshold through the range of V_T values for each value of ϕ , or, alternatively, by stepping the clock phase through the range of ϕ values for each value of V_T .

[0026] Still referring to Figure 11, reference numeral 288 indicates a pair of samples for which a pass/fail condition is detected. A corresponding pass/fail offset (PFO) is determined according to the difference between the calibrated V_T level ($V_T(\text{CAL})$) and the average of the V_T offsets between the pass and fail samples, and recorded as a measure of the incoming signal. That is, the pass/fail offset may be used to establish a data point within the trace 290 as shown. After sweeping through all the sample points within the grid 280 (which sweep may be repeated numerous times to obtain an average and to discard statistical outliers), a measure of the incoming signal is obtained as illustrated graphically by the trace 290.

[0027] Embedded scoping has a number of benefits over traditional signal measurement techniques. First, because the technique is non-invasive (i.e., no probe contact), the electrical characteristics of the system under test are unaltered, thereby yielding potentially more accurate results.

Also, the trace is generated from the perspective of the receive circuit itself, meaning that any non-ideal characteristics of the receive circuit are accounted for in the resulting signal trace information. Finally, because all components needed for embedded scoping may be included within a finished signaling system, embedded scoping may be used to

perform numerous run-time analyses in addition to partial response measurement including, without limitation, determining the latency and amplitude of reflections and other distortions within the signaling system.

[0028] Figure 12 illustrates a signaling system 300 according to an embodiment of the invention. The signaling system 300 includes a transmit device 301 and receive device 309 that employ embedded scoping to determine partial response amplitudes. The transmit device 301 includes a pattern generator 303, data selector 305, equalizing transmitter 307 and application logic 302. The application logic 302 performs the core function of the transmitting device (e.g., signal processing, instruction processing, routing control, or any other function) and provides transmit data (TX DATA) to a first input of the data selector 305. During normal operation, the application logic 302 outputs a logic low scope signal 306 (SCOPE) to the data selector 305 to select the transmit data to be passed to the equalizing transmitter 307 for transmission to the receive device 309 via signal path 122 (which may include or be connected to numerous sources of discontinuity such as connectors, vias, stubs, etc.). During a scoping mode of operation, the application logic 302 drives the scope signal 306 high to enable a scoping mode of operation within the transmit device 301. In the scoping mode, the data selector 305 selects a repeating single-symbol pulse sequence (e.g., a test signal such as: 00100...00100...00100...) generated by the pattern generator 303 to be transmitted to the receive device 309. The receive device 309 includes a partial response receiver 310 to receive the incoming data signal, a pattern register 311 to store a local version of the single-symbol pulse sequence, a

multiplexer 312 to enable the pattern register 311 to be switched between load and barrel-shifting modes, a XOR gate 313 to compare the received data sequence with the locally generated sequence, and application logic 315 (or other logic) to generate a threshold voltage adjust signal (THRESH ADJ) to step the threshold voltage used within the partial response receive circuit through their scoping ranges. In one embodiment, the thresholds applied to the multiple comparators of the partial response receive circuit are set to the same nominal starting value and stepped together for purposes of embedded scoping. In an alternative embodiment, only one comparator of the partial response receive circuit is used when scoping mode is enabled. The application logic may additionally generate a clock adjust signal (not shown) to step the sampling clock through a sequence of phase offsets within a cycle of the sampling clock signal. The application logic 315 additionally builds a trace record (i.e., data indicative of the incoming data sequence) based on the output of XOR gate 313.

[0029] When the receive device 309 is in a scoping mode of operation, the multiplexer 312 is initially set to load the pattern register 311 with the output of the partial response receiver 310. After a desired sequence of data (e.g., the single-symbol pulse sequence) is shifted into the pattern register 311, the multiplexer 312 is set to enable the barrel-shifting mode of the pattern register 311. That is, the multiplexer 312 selects the output of the pattern register 311 to be fed back to the input of the pattern register 311 so that the contents of the pattern register 311 are continuously rotated through the pattern register 311 (i.e., a barrel shifting operation). By this arrangement, the data sequence

loaded into the pattern register 311 is repeatedly output, bit by bit, to a first input of the XOR gate 313. The data sequence received by the partial response receiver 310 is input to a second input of the XOR gate 313 so that the received data sequence is compared, bit by bit, with the data sequence stored within the pattern register 311. By selecting the length of the repeatedly transmitted data sequence to match the storage size of the pattern register 311, the pattern register contents are repeatedly compared with a newly received version of the same data sequence (i.e., putatively the same data sequence). Any reception error will result in a mismatch between the received value and the corresponding value within the pattern register and therefore, when compared by XOR gate 313, will result in an error signal being output from the XOR gate 313 to the application logic 315. The application logic 315 may then record the adjusted threshold voltage (and optionally the clock phase offset) at which the error occurred as a signal level within the waveform trace.

[0030] Figure 13 illustrates a sample waveform trace 320 of a pulse response captured by an embedded scope within the signaling system of Figure 12. As shown, the waveform starts and ends at a steady-state low level which corresponds to the $-1-\alpha$ level discussed in reference to Figures 5 and 6. A pulse (i.e., $D=1$) is received at time T_3 , and the partial response of the pulse is received at time T_4 . Due to the preceding zero-valued symbol, the signal level sampled at time T_3 corresponds to the $1-\alpha$ level. Similarly, due to the preceding one-valued symbol, the signal level sampled at time T_4 corresponds to the $-1+\alpha$ level. The difference between the $-1+\alpha$ level and the $-1-\alpha$ level may be determined by the application logic 315 of Figure 12 (or other circuitry) and

used to determine $\pm\alpha$. That is, $\alpha = ((-1+\alpha) - (-1-\alpha))/2$. The normalized signal level, 1, may be used in certain clock recovery operations (discussed below) and may be determined from the pulse level and the steady-state low level (i.e., $1 = ((1-\alpha) - (-1-\alpha))/2$). Once determined, the α level may be applied to the comparators of the partial response receive circuit to enable partial response operation.

[0031] Figure 14 illustrates a partial response receiver 325 that includes circuitry for adaptively generating the partial response threshold levels $\pm\alpha$. The partial response receiver 325 includes a partial response receive circuit 200, a level sampler 327, and an adaptive module 329. The partial response receive circuit 200 operates generally as described above in reference to Figure 7 to generate a pair of sample values based on comparisons (in comparators 201 and 203) of the incoming signal D_N with offset thresholds $\pm\alpha$. The samples are stored in storage elements 208 and 209 as samples D_{N-1}^+ and D_{N-1}^- (the '+' and '-' designating the samples as corresponding to relatively positive and negative partial responses). A select circuit 205 selects one of the D_{N-1}^+ and D_{N-1}^- samples to be the selected D_{N-1} sample based on the state of the D_{N-2} sample stored in storage circuit 207. As discussed above, in a multi-data rate system, the D_{N-2} sample may be supplied by a counterpart partial response receive circuit clocked by a phase shifted version of the sampling clock signal 210. In either case, single- or multi-data rate, two or more time-adjacent sample values are supplied to (or buffered within) the adaptive module 329. In the embodiment of Figure 14, sample values D_{N-2} and D_{N-1} are supplied to the adaptive module 329, though higher or lower latency samples may be provided in alternative embodiments.

[0032] The level sampler 327 includes four comparators 331₁-331₄ for comparing the signal level of the incoming symbol, D_N , with each of the four signal levels that correspond to the bimodal signal distribution of Figure 5. That is, comparator 331₄ compares the incoming signal with a threshold level at $1+\alpha$ and generates a corresponding error sample E_{11} according to whether the incoming signal is above or below the $1+\alpha$ level. Similarly, comparators 331₃, 331₂ and 331₁ compare the D_N signal level with threshold levels at $1-\alpha$, $-1+\alpha$ and $-1-\alpha$, respectively, and generate corresponding error samples E_{10} , E_{01} and E_{00} . Each of the error samples is buffered in a respective storage circuit 335₁-335₄ before being provided to the adaptive module 329. By this arrangement, the error samples arrive at the adaptive module 329 with the same latency as the D_{N-1} sample generated by the partial response receive circuit 200.

[0033] The adaptive module 329 responds to the data samples from the partial response receive circuit 200 and the error samples from the level sampler 327 by selectively updating the threshold values supplied to the comparators 201 and 203 within the partial response receive circuit 200 and comparators 331₁-331₄ within the level sampler 327. For example, when the data samples indicate a 11 state (i.e., $D[N-1:N-2]=11$), the adaptive module 329 increases or decreases the $1+\alpha$ threshold level according to whether the incoming signal level is indicated by error sample E_{11} to be above or below the $1+\alpha$ threshold level. The adaptive module similarly updates the $1-\alpha$, $-1+\alpha$, and $-1-\alpha$ thresholds based on error samples E_{10} , E_{01} and E_{00} when the data samples indicate the 10, 01 and 00 states, respectively. As discussed below, the $\pm\alpha$ levels may be derived from the $1+\alpha$, $1-\alpha$, $-1+\alpha$ and $-1-\alpha$ threshold levels,

or a subset thereof.

[0034] Figure 15 illustrates an embodiment of the adaptive module 329 of Figure 14. The adaptive module includes a 2:4 decoder 353, up/down counters 357₁-357₄, averaging circuits 361 and 365, digital-to-analog converters (DACs) 359₁-359₆, and, optionally, a filter circuit 351. The 2:4 decoder 353 activates one of four enable signal lines 354₁-354₄ (i.e., asserts an enable signal on the signal line) according to the state of the input data samples D_{N-1} and D_{N-2} (also expressed herein as D[N-1:N-2]). Each of the counters 357 has an up/down input (U/D) coupled to receive a respective one of the four error samples (i.e., E₀₀, E₀₁, E₁₀ and E₁₁), a count enable input (CEN) coupled to a respective one of the enable signal lines 354, and a strobe input coupled to receive the sample clock signal 210. By this arrangement, during each cycle of the sample clock signal 210, the counter 357 coupled to the activated enable signal line 354 is incremented or decremented according to the state of the corresponding error sample. Thus, when D[N-2:N-1] = 11, counter 357₄ is incremented if error sample E₁₁ indicates that the incoming signal level is above the 1+ α threshold level, and decremented if E₁₁ indicates that the incoming signal level is below the 1+ α threshold level. The count values maintained within counters 357₃, 357₂ and 357₁ are similarly incremented and decremented according to error samples E₁₀, E₀₁ and E₀₀, respectively, when enabled by their respective enable signal lines 354. In one embodiment, the filter circuit 351 is used to filter the incoming error samples, for example, by requiring a predetermined number of same-state error samples to be received within a given time before the corresponding count value is adjusted. Other types of error sample filtering may

be applied in alternative embodiments. Also, the filter 351 may be omitted altogether.

[0035] The count values maintained within the counters 357₁-357₄ are output as control values to respective DACs 359₁-359₄ to generate the $1+\alpha$, $1-\alpha$, $-1+\alpha$ and $-1-\alpha$ levels. Thus, the adaptive module 329 operates to selectively update the $1+\alpha$, $1-\alpha$, $-1+\alpha$ and $-1-\alpha$ threshold levels according to the state of the received data values $D[N-1:N-2]$.

[0036] The averaging circuits 361 and 365 generate the $\pm\alpha$ threshold levels by averaging the control values output from counters 357₁-357₄. Averaging circuit 365, for example, includes a summing circuit 366 to sum the $C_{1+\alpha}$ and $C_{-1+\alpha}$ control values from counters 357₄ and 357₂, respectively, and a divide-by-2 element 367 (which may be achieved without active circuitry by dropping the least significant bit of the sum) to generate a control value C_α that corresponds to the desired α threshold level (i.e., $(C_{1+\alpha} + C_{-1+\alpha})/2 = C_\alpha$). Averaging circuit 361 similarly includes a summing circuit 362 to sum the count values $C_{1-\alpha}$ and $C_{-1-\alpha}$ from counters 357₃ and 357₁, and a divide-by-2 element 363 to generate control value $C_{-\alpha}$. In one embodiment, each of the control values generated by the counters 357 and the averaging circuits 361, 365 are input to respective DACs 359₁-359₆ to generate the threshold levels used within the comparators of the partial response receive circuit 200 and level sampler 327 of Figure 14. In an alternative embodiment, each of the comparators within the partial response receive circuit 200 and level sampler 327 include internal DACs and receive respective threshold values in the form of the control values themselves (i.e., C_α , $C_{-\alpha}$, $C_{1+\alpha}$, $C_{1-\alpha}$, $C_{-1+\alpha}$, $C_{-1-\alpha}$). Also, in a differential embodiment (and in certain single-ended embodiments), the $C_{+\alpha}$ and $C_{-\alpha}$ values may

be complements of one another so that one of the averaging circuits 361 or 365 may be replaced by a multi-bit inverter. Further, the $C_{1+\alpha}$ and $C_{-1-\alpha}$ values may be complements, and the $C_{1-\alpha}$ and $C_{-1+\alpha}$ values may be complements such that two of the comparators within the level sampler 327 of Figure 14 and two of the counters 357 within the adaptive module 329 (and two of the DACs 359, if used) may be omitted.

[0037] Figure 16 illustrates an alternative circuit arrangement 375 that may be used in place of the averaging circuits 361 and 365 of Figure 15. Instead of averaging the $C_{1+\alpha}$ and $C_{-1+\alpha}$ count values to generate the $C_{+\alpha}$ value, $C_{+\alpha}$ is generated by halving the difference between the $C_{1+\alpha}$ and the $C_{1-\alpha}$ control values (i.e., $C_{\alpha} = ((C_{1+\alpha}) - (C_{1-\alpha}))/2$). Similarly, the $C_{-\alpha}$ value is generated by halving the difference between the $C_{-1-\alpha}$ and the $C_{-1+\alpha}$ control values. Thus, the circuit of Figure 16 includes a difference circuit 376 to generate 2α by subtracting the $C_{1-\alpha}$ control value from the $C_{1+\alpha}$ control value, and a divide-by-2 element 377 (which may be implemented by dropping the least significant bit of the difference) to generate C_{α} by halving the 2α value. Difference circuit 379 and divide-by-2 element 380 are used in a similar manner to generate $C_{-\alpha}$ from count values $C_{-1+\alpha}$ and $C_{-1-\alpha}$ in a corresponding manner.

Differential Comparator

[0038] Figure 17 illustrates a comparator 400 that may be used within the receiver circuits and level sampling circuits of Figures 7, 9 and 14. The comparator 400 includes a preamplifier 401 and a sampling circuit 425. The preamplifier 401 includes a pair of differential amplifiers 402 and 403 each biased by a respective current DAC (IDAC) 411 and 413,

and each having first and second output nodes 418 and 419 coupled to a supply voltage via a respective resistive element, R . The resistive elements may be implemented, for example, using diode-configured transistors, biased transistors, resistors, or any other active or passive circuitry for establishing a resistance. Transistors 405 and 404 within differential amplifier 402 have widths $W1$ and $W2$, respectively, with $W1$ being greater than $W2$. Transistors 408 and 407 within differential amplifier 403 also have respective widths $W1$ and $W2$. A differential input signal composed of signal components D and $/D$ is coupled to each of the differential amplifiers 402, 403 such that D is coupled to transistors 404 and 408 and $/D$ is coupled to transistors 405 and 407. By this arrangement, when C_α and $/C_\alpha$ are substantially equal (e.g., in an 8-bit control word, $C_\alpha = 128$ and $/C_\alpha = 127$), the differential amplifiers 402 and 403 are substantially balanced, operating in effect as a single differential amplifier having component transistors of width $W1+W2$. Thus, if D is greater than $/D$, transistors 404 and 408 will collectively sink more current than transistors 405 and 407, thereby causing the voltage on output node 418 to be pulled down (i.e., via the resistive element, R , coupled to the output node 418) more than the voltage on output node 419.

[0039] When the preamplifier 401 is balanced (i.e., C_α substantially equal to $/C_\alpha$), the voltages on the preamplifier output nodes 418 and 419 are substantially equal when D and $/D$ are at the common mode potential (i.e., as when D and $/D$ cross one another in transition). Thus, the effective threshold of the preamplifier 401, and therefore the comparator 400 as a whole, occurs at the common mode of D and $/D$. By contrast, when the preamplifier is imbalanced by increasing C_α relative

to $/C_\alpha$, equal values of D and $/D$ result in output node 419 being pulled lower than output node 418, due to the fact that transistor 405 is wider than transistor 404 (and therefore has a greater gain), and that the compensating (balancing) effect of differential amplifier 403 is diminished by the reduced control value $/C_\alpha$. Thus, increasing C_α relative to $/C_\alpha$ increases the effective threshold of the preamplifier above the common mode. By increasing C_α to the point at which the threshold between '0' and '1' signal levels is set to α , a differential comparator having a threshold level at α is achieved. By reversing the connections of the C_α and $/C_\alpha$ values to the current DACs of a counterpart comparator (not shown), a differential comparator having a threshold level at $-\alpha$ is achieved.

[0040] The sampling circuit 425 includes a differential amplifier 426 formed by transistors 423 and 424, a sense amplifier 427 formed by back-to-back coupled inverters 428 and 429, and a storage circuit 436 formed by a set-reset flip-flop. The differential amplifier 426 includes control inputs coupled to the output nodes 418 and 419, respectively, of the preamplifier 401, and output nodes 431 and 433 coupled to source terminals of the inverters 428 and 429, respectively..

A biasing transistor 430, switchably controlled by the sampling clock signal 210 (or other sample control signal), is coupled between the differential amplifier 426 and a ground reference (or other low voltage reference). The sampling clock signal 210 is additionally coupled to control inputs of positively doped MOS (PMOS) transistors 434 and 435 which are coupled between a supply voltage (e.g., V_{DD}) and output nodes of the inverters 428 and 429. By this arrangement, when the sample clock signal 210 is low, transistor 430 is switched

off, and transistors 434 and 435 are switched on to pre-charge the output nodes of the inverters 428 and 429 to the supply voltage. The output nodes of the inverters 428 and 429 are coupled to active-low set and reset inputs, respectively, of the storage circuit 436, so that the content of the storage circuit 436 is maintained through the low half-cycle of the sample clock signal 210. When the sample clock signal 210 goes high, biasing transistor 430 is switched on and draws current through the two transistors 424 and 423 of the differential amplifier 426 in proportion to the voltages developed on the output nodes 418 and 419 of the preamplifier 401. Thus, if the voltage developed on node 419 is higher than the voltage on node 418, the current drawn by biasing transistor 430 will flow primarily through transistor 423. Conversely, if the voltage developed on node 418 is higher than the voltage on 419, the current drawn by biasing transistor will flow primarily through transistor 423. Transistors 434 and 435 are switched off in response to the high-going sample clock signal 210, so that the pre-charged outputs of the inverters 428 and 429 are discharged by currents flowing through transistors 423 and 424. By this operation, if the incoming signal (D) exceeds the common mode voltage, $((D+ / D) \text{ divided by } 2)$, by more than the $+ \alpha$ threshold level (i.e., the incoming signal exceeds the $+ \alpha$ threshold level), the current drawn by biasing transistor 430 will flow primarily through transistor 423. Consequently, the output node of inverter 429 will be discharged more rapidly than the output node of inverter 428, driving the output of inverter 429 low and driving the output of inverter 428 high (i.e., the PMOS transistor within inverter 428 is switched on and the NMOS transistor within inverter 428 is switched off). The low

output of inverter 429 is applied to the active-low set input of the storage circuit 436, causing the storage circuit 436 to store a logic '1' sampled data value. By contrast, if the incoming signal level does not exceed the $+α$ threshold level, the current drawn by biasing transistor 430 will flow primarily through transistor 424, thereby driving inverter 428 low (and driving inverter 429 high) to store a logic '0' sampled data value within storage circuit 436.

[0041] Figure 18 illustrates an embodiment of the current DAC 411 of Figure 17. The current DAC 411 includes control transistors 437_0 - 437_{N-1} and biasing transistors 439_0 - 439_{N-1} . Each of the control transistors 437_0 - 437_{N-1} is coupled in series (e.g., source to drain) with a corresponding one of the biasing transistors 439_0 - 439_{N-1} to form a transistor pair that is coupled between a reference voltage (ground in this example) and an output node 438 (i.e., the node to be connected to the source terminals of the transistors which form the differential amplifier 402). Gate terminals of the control transistors 437_0 - 437_{N-1} are coupled to receive respective component signals, $C_α[0]$ - $C_α[N-1]$, of a multi-bit control value, $C_α$ (or, control value $/C_α$). Each of the control transistors 437_0 - 437_{N-1} has a binary weighted gain such that a current of $I_{REF} \times 2^i$ (where i represents the i^{th} transistor in the positions 0, 1, 2, ..., $N-1$) flows through control transistor 437_i when the corresponding control signal component is high. Thus, if all the constituent bits of the control value $C_α[N-1:0]$ are high, then I_{REF} flows through control transistor 437_0 , $I_{REF} \times 2$ flows through transistor 437_1 , $I_{REF} \times 4$ flows through control transistor 437_2 , and so forth to control transistor 437_{N-1} which conducts $I_{REF} \times 2^{N-1}$. Accordingly, control transistors 437_0 - 437_{N-1} are designated x_1 , x_2 ..., x_2^{N-1}

transistors, respectively. By this arrangement, the control value $C_\alpha[N-1:0]$ may be set to any of 2^N values to select bias currents that range from 0 to $I_{REF} \times 2^{N-1}$ in increments of I_{REF} . The biasing transistors 439_0-439_{N-1} have gate terminals coupled to receive a bias voltage, V_{BIAS} , that is adjusted as necessary (e.g., by a biasing circuit) to establish or maintain a desired I_{REF} .

[0042] In one embodiment, the relative gains (i.e., transconductance values) of the various transistors used to implement the current DAC 411 (and therefore drive strengths of the sub-drivers) are established by adjusting the width-length ratio (i.e., W/L) of individual control transistors 437 and/or biasing transistors 439. For example, the width-length ratio of the x_2 control transistor 437_1 is twice the width-length ratio of the x_1 control transistor 437_0 , the width-length ratio of the x_4 control transistor 437_2 is twice the width-length ratio of the x_2 control transistor 437_1 , and so forth. The biasing transistors 439 may have similar gain ratios relative to one another (e.g., x_1 , x_2 , x_4 , x_2^{N-1} as shown in Figure 18). Other techniques for adjusting the relative gains of the control transistors 437 and biasing transistors 439 may be used in alternative embodiments. Also, weightings other than binary weightings may be used. For example, in one embodiment, each of the control transistors 437 has an equal gain to each of the other control transistors 437 such that the current drawn by the current DAC 411 is proportional to the number of logic '1' bits in the control value, C_α .

[0043] Figure 19 illustrates an alternative embodiment of a differential comparator 450 that may be used to implement the comparators depicted in Figures 7, 9 and 14. The comparator

450 includes a sampling circuit 452 and an offset control circuit 440. The sampling circuit 452 is implemented in generally the same manner as the sampling circuit 425 of Figure 17 (and includes differential amplifier 426, sense amplifier 427, biasing transistor 430, and storage circuit 436), except that the input signal lines carrying D and /D are coupled directly to the control terminals of transistors 423 and 424, respectively. The offset control circuit 440 includes a differential amplifier 446 having output nodes coupled to nodes 431 and 433 of the sampling circuit 452. Control terminals of the transistors 447 and 449 of the differential amplifier 446 are biased by respective voltage DACs (e.g., implemented by current DACs 443 and 445 coupled to respective resistive pull-up elements 451 and 453) controlled by C_α and $/C_\alpha$, respectively. By this arrangement, when the sample clock signal goes high the current through output node 433 of the sampling circuit 452 is a sum of the currents drawn by transistor 423 of the sampling circuit 452 and transistor 447 of the offset control circuit 440. Similarly, the current through node 431 of the sampling circuit 452 is a sum of the currents drawn by transistor 424 of the sampling circuit 452 and transistor 449 of the offset control circuit 440. As discussed above in reference to Figure 17, when the current through node 431 exceeds the current through node 433, a logic '1' is stored within storage circuit 436 and, conversely, when the current through node 433 exceeds the current through node 431, a logic '0' is stored within storage circuit 436.

[0044] When the DAC control values C_α and $/C_\alpha$ are substantially the same, the comparator 450 is balanced and the effective threshold occurs at the common mode of the D and /D signal levels. That is, if D exceeds the common mode voltage,

$V_{CM} = ((D + /D) \text{ divided by } 2)$, the current through node 433 exceeds the current through node 431, causing a logic '1' to be captured as the sampled data value. As C_α is increased and $/C_\alpha$ decreased, the effective threshold of the differential amplifier is increased such that D must be higher than $/D$ by an amount necessary to overcome the additional current drawn by transistor 449 of the offset control circuit. Thus, by increasing C_α and decreasing $/C_\alpha$, the effective threshold of the sampling circuit may be set to the partial response level, α . That is, a logic '1' is output as the sampled data value if the difference between the D exceeds the common mode voltage, V_{CM} by more than α , and a logic '0' is output otherwise. A counterpart comparator having a $-\alpha$ threshold may be provided by switching the C_α and $/C_\alpha$ inputs to the DACs 443 and 445.

Threshold Level Generator with Single Level-Adapting Comparator

[0045] Figure 20 illustrates a partial response receiver 500 according to another alternative embodiment. The partial response receiver 500 includes a partial response receive circuit 200 that operates generally as described in reference to Figures 7 and 14, a level sampler 501, and an adaptive module 503. In contrast to the level sampler 327 of Figure 14, the level sampler 501 includes a single comparator 507 that generates an error sample, E_{DLEV} , according to whether the incoming signal exceeds or is below a data level threshold generated by the adaptive module 503. In the embodiment of Figure 20, the data level threshold is established by a multi-bit control value, C_{DLEV} , generated by the adaptive module. In alternative embodiments, the data level threshold may be

established by an analog voltage or current generated by the adaptive module 503. The error sample may be buffered in one or more storage circuits 509 before being forwarded to the adaptive module 503, thereby aligning the latency of the error sample with data samples generated by the partial response receive circuit 200.

[0046] The adaptive module 503 receives the error sample from the level sampler 501 and data samples D_{N-1} and D_{N-2} from the partial response receive circuit 200 and, in response, generates control values, C_α and $/C_\alpha$, to establish the $\pm\alpha$ levels within the partial response receive circuit 200, and the control value, C_{DLEV} , to establish the data level threshold within the level sampler 501. In one embodiment, the adaptive module 503 initially updates the C_{DLEV} value upon detecting reception of the $1+\alpha$ data pattern (i.e., $D[N-1:N-2]=11$) until the comparator 507 indicates that the data level threshold matches the $1+\alpha$ data level. Thereafter, the adaptive module 503 updates the C_{DLEV} value in response to the $1-\alpha$ data pattern (10) until the D_{LEV} threshold matches the $1-\alpha$ data level. The control value, C_α , may be generated, for example, by halving the difference between the two C_{DLEV} values (i.e., $C_{1+\alpha}$ and $C_{1-\alpha}$), and the $/C_\alpha$ control value may be generated by complementing the C_α value.

[0047] Figure 21 illustrates the operation of the adaptive module 503 of Figure 20 according one embodiment. Initially, at block 521, the control values, C_α and C_{DLEV} , and an internally maintained control value, $C_{2\alpha}$, are each set to a nominal zero value. In one embodiment, the nominal zero value corresponds to a DAC midpoint value. For example, in an 8-bit DAC, a midpoint value of 1000 0000b (the 'b' indicating binary notation) or 128 decimal may be used as the nominal zero

value. The $C_{-\alpha}$ value may be generated by subtracting the C_{α} value from the full-scale DAC value. Thus, in the eight-bit example, when $C_{+\alpha} = 128$, $C_{-\alpha} = (2^8 - 1) - 128 = 127$. It will be appreciated that this result may be obtained by complementing C_{α} (i.e., $\neg C_{\alpha} = C_{-\alpha}$).

[0048] At decision block 523, a history of increment and decrement operations applied to C_{DLEV} value is evaluated to determine whether the threshold level that corresponds to the $1+\alpha$ signal level has been reached (i.e., UPPER DLEV FOUND). In one embodiment, if, over the last N updates to the C_{DLEV} value, the difference between the number of increment operations and the number of decrement operations is less than a predetermined value, the data level threshold is deemed to be dithering about the $1+\alpha$ signal level and the upper data level threshold is therefore considered found. If the upper data level threshold has not been found, then the sample values generated by the partial response receive circuit ($D[N-1:N-2]$) are evaluated in decision block 525 to determine whether a signal level at the $1+\alpha$ level has been received. If so, the error sample generated by the level sampler, E_{DLEV} , is evaluated in decision block 527 to determine whether the incoming signal level is greater than or less than the threshold level established by the present value of C_{DLEV} . If the error sample is a '1', the incoming signal level is greater than the threshold level, and the C_{DLEV} value is incremented at 529 to increase the data level threshold. If the error sample is a '0', the signal level is less than the data level threshold and the C_{DLEV} value is decremented at 531 to decrease the data level threshold. As discussed above in reference to Figure 15, some level of filtering may be applied before incrementing or decrementing the C_{DLEV} value. After the

C_{DLEV} value has been incremented or decremented (i.e., in block 529 or 531), the C_{DLEV} increment/decrement history is evaluated again at decision block 523 to determine whether the upper data level threshold has been found.

[0049] Returning to decision block 525, if $D[N-1:N-2]$ is not equal to '11', the error sample, E_{DLEV} , is not evaluated and the operation at 525 is repeated for a subsequent set of data samples. Thus, in the level-adapting loop formed by blocks 523-531, the adaptive module selectively updates the C_{DLEV} value, and therefore the data level threshold according to the state of the data samples generated by the partial response receive circuit (i.e., updates the C_{DLEV} value in response to detection of the $1+\alpha$ sample pattern).

[0050] If, at decision block 523, the upper data level is deemed to be found, the history of increment and decrement operations is cleared and a second level adapting loop is begun at decision block 535. At decision block 535, the history of increment and decrement operations is evaluated to determine whether a data level threshold corresponding to the $1-\alpha$ data level has been found (i.e., LOWER DLEV FOUND). In one embodiment, if, over the last N updates to the C_{DLEV} value, the difference between the number of increment operations and the number of decrement operations is less than a predetermined value, the data level threshold is deemed to be dithering about the $1-\alpha$ signal level and the lower data level threshold is therefore considered found. If the lower data level threshold has not been found, then the sample values generated by the partial response receive circuit, $D[N-1:N-2]$, are evaluated in decision block 537 to determine whether a signal level at the $1-\alpha$ level has been received. If not, decision block 537 is repeatedly entered for subsequent sample

value pairs until a signal level at the $1-\alpha$ level has been received. When data samples that correspond to the $1-\alpha$ level are detected, the error sample generated by the level sampling circuit, E_{DLEV} , is evaluated at decision block 539 to determine whether the incoming signal level is above or below the data threshold level established by the present value of C_{DLEV} . If the error sample is a '0', as it will be initially, the signal level is below the data threshold level, and the C_{DLEV} value is decremented at 543 to decrease the DLEV threshold level, and the $C_{2\alpha}$ control value is incremented to track the difference between the upper and lower data level thresholds. If the error sample is determined to be a '1' at decision block 537, then C_{DLEV} is incremented and $C_{2\alpha}$ decremented at block 541. By this arrangement, when the data level threshold reaches the $1-\alpha$ data level, the control value, $C_{2\alpha}$, will be representative of twice the $+\alpha$ threshold level. Accordingly, at block 545, the C_{α} value is generated by dividing $C_{2\alpha}$ by 2 (e.g., by right shifting or otherwise dropping the least significant bit of $C_{2\alpha}$). The $C_{-\alpha}$ value may be generated by complementing the C_{α} value. Thereafter, the process is repeated starting at decision block 523. Alternatively, an updated $C_{2\alpha}$ value may be generated by counting the return increments from the lower data level threshold to the upper data level threshold, and another updated value of $C_{2\alpha}$ generated on a subsequent return to the lower data level threshold, and so forth. The C_{α} value may be updated after each regeneration of the $C_{2\alpha}$ value. Also, rather than finding the $1+\alpha$ and $1-\alpha$ data levels, the $1+\alpha$ and $-1+\alpha$ data levels may be determined, and the corresponding data level control values averaged to generate the C_{α} value.

Dual Mode Receiver

[0051] Figure 22 illustrates an embodiment of a dual mode receiver 550 that may be operated in either a multi-level signaling mode or a partial response mode. When a mode select signal 572 (MSEL) is in a first state (e.g., a logic low state), a two-bit per symbol, multi-level signaling mode is selected. In one embodiment, illustrated in Figure 23, the signal level of each incoming symbol falls into one of four voltage ranges distinguished by three threshold levels. The four voltage ranges are designated 10, 11, 01 and 00 in Figure 23 according to the pair of data bits represented at each level. Because each symbol constitutes a pulse having one of four possible amplitudes, the incoming multi-level signal is referred to herein as a 4-PAM (Pulse Amplitude Modulation) signal. Different PAM levels (e.g., 8-PAM, 10-PAM, etc.) may be used in alternative embodiments.

[0052] In the multi-level signaling mode, comparator 557 compares the incoming signal with a midlevel threshold (referred to herein as the zero threshold) to determine the state of the most significant bit (MSB) of the symbol. In the embodiment of Figures 22 and 23, the MSB is resolved to be a '1' if the signal level exceeds the zero threshold, and a '0' if the signal level does not exceed the zero threshold. Comparators 553 and 555 compare the incoming signal with threshold levels $+\alpha$ and $-\alpha$, respectively. For example, in a 4-PAM signal mode, the $+\alpha$ threshold level is set to the steady-state low level plus $5/6$ of the difference between the steady-state high and low levels, and the $-\alpha$ threshold is set to the steady-state low level plus $1/6$ of the difference between the steady-state high and low levels. Referring to Figure 23, if the incoming signal level exceeds the $+\alpha$ threshold level, both comparators 553 and 555 generate a logic

high sample value, and if the signal level is below the $-\alpha$ threshold level, both comparators 553 and 555 generate a logic low sample value. By contrast, if the incoming signal level is between the $+\alpha$ and $-\alpha$ threshold levels, the comparators 553 and 555 generate outputs having different states. Thus, by assigning the least significant bit (LSB) of the incoming symbol to be a logic '0' in the case of a signal level above the $+\alpha$ threshold level or below the $-\alpha$ threshold level, and a logic '1' in the case of a signal level between the $+\alpha$ and $-\alpha$ thresholds, the LSB may be generated by exclusive ORing the sample values generated by the comparators 553 and 555. Accordingly, exclusive OR gate 561 is coupled to receive the sample values generated by the comparators 553 and 555 (i.e., after the sample values are buffered in storage circuits 554 and 556), and outputs the LSB to a first port of select circuit 565. When the mode select signal selects the 4-PAM mode of the dual-mode receiver, the LSB is selected to be passed to next stage storage circuits 567 and 578, and ultimately is selected by select circuit 579 to be provided to the adaptive module 581. Thus, in 4-PAM mode, the adaptive module 581 receives an LSB and MSB (the MSB bit being stored in succession in storage circuits 558, 571 and 573 for latency alignment with the LSB) for each set of sample values generated by the comparators 553, 555, and 557.

[0053] It should be noted that the threshold levels and data signal levels described in reference to Figure 23 may be used in both differential and single-ended signaling systems.

In the case of single-ended signaling systems, the voltage levels of the thresholds and data signals are expressed as an offset from a common, substantially fixed reference voltage, such as a ground reference. In differential signaling

systems, the data signals and thresholds are each represented by differential signal pair, with the voltage level of the data signal or threshold being the voltage difference between the two differential signals (e.g., subtracting the voltage level of one signal from the other).

[0054] Still referring to the 4-PAM mode of the dual mode receiver 550, the comparator 551 generates an error sample E_{DLEV} that is buffered within storage circuits 552 and 570, then provided to the adaptive module 581. In one embodiment, the adaptive module generates the 4-PAM mode threshold level control values C_0 , $C_{+\alpha}$ and $C_{-\alpha}$ (i.e., the control values supplied to comparators 557, 553, 555, respectively) by determining the data signal level at MSB/LSB=11, and then the signal level at MSB/LSB=00. For example, the $C_{+\alpha}$ value is offset from the 00 signal level by two-thirds of the difference between the 11 and 00 signal levels, C_0 is set to the midpoint between the 11 and 00 signal levels, and $C_{-\alpha}$ is offset from the 00 signal level by one-third of the difference between the 11 and 00 signal levels. As with the adaptive module described in reference to Figure 14, the error sample generated by the comparator 551 may be filtered to obtain the steady state 11 signal level and the steady state 00 signal level.

[0055] Still referring to Figure 22, when the mode select signal 572 is high, the dual mode receiver 550 is switched to the partial response mode. In the partial response mode, the comparators 553 and 555 are used to compare the incoming data signal against the partial response threshold levels $+\alpha$ and $-\alpha$, respectively. The samples values generated by the comparators 553 and 555 are buffered in storage circuits 554 and 556, respectively, then provided to select circuit 563

which selects one of the samples according to the state of the previously received sample. That is, one of the D_{N-1} samples stored in storage circuits 554 and 556 is selected to be stored in storage circuit 567 according to the D_{N-2} sample previously stored in the storage circuit 567. The D_{N-2} sample is stored in the storage circuit 578 to generate the D_{N-3} sample value. During a given symbol time, both the D_{N-2} and D_{N-3} samples are provided to the adaptive module 581 via select circuits 579 and 575, respectively. Thus, in 4-PAM mode, the adaptive module 581 receives the MSB/LSB pair for each incoming 4-PAM symbol, and in partial response mode, the adaptive module 581 receives the $D[N-2:N-3]$ sample values that represent one of the four states of the bimodal signal illustrated in Figure 4.

[0056] Still referring to Figure 22, in partial response mode, the comparator 551 and adaptive module 581 operate to generate the $+\alpha$ and $-\alpha$ levels in the manner described in reference to Figures 20 and 21. Alternatively, because the MSB comparator 557 is not otherwise used in the partial response mode, the comparator 557 may be used to determine the level of the $1-\alpha$ partial response state, thereby enabling both the $1+\alpha$ and $1-\alpha$ signal levels to be determined simultaneously.

The $\pm\alpha$ levels may then be generated based on the $1+\alpha$ and the $1-\alpha$ signal levels (i.e., $C_\alpha = ((C_{1+\alpha}) - (C_{1-\alpha}))/2$, and $C_{-\alpha} = /C_\alpha$). In another alternative embodiment, the MSB comparator may be used to determine the $-1+\alpha$ signal level, thereby enabling $\pm\alpha$ to be determined by averaging the $1+\alpha$ and $-1+\alpha$ signal levels.

The error signal generated by the MSB comparator, E_{10} (or E_{01}) is illustrated by dashed line 574 to indicate its optional nature.

[0057] Reflecting on the dual mode receiver 550 of Figure

22, it can be seen that much of the circuitry provided for 4-PAM operation (e.g., the four comparators (551, 553, 555 and 557), storage circuits (552, 554, 556, 558, 567, 570, 571, 578 and 573) and adaptive module 581) is re-used in the 2-PAM partial response mode, thereby providing partial response operation with relatively little additional hardware overhead.

The mode select signal 572 may be provided from an external source or from a configuration control circuit within the integrated device that includes the dual mode receiver 550. In one embodiment the configuration control circuit is a configuration register that may be programmed by one or more other integrated circuits within a system (e.g., a host processor or similar control device) to establish the mode of the dual mode receiver 550. The configuration control circuit may also be a non-volatile control circuit such as a non-volatile memory, fusible circuit or similar circuit that may be programmed with a mode select value. In yet other embodiments, the configuration control circuit may dynamically change the state of the mode select signal in response to detecting selected system conditions (e.g., detection of threshold error rate when in one operating mode or the other).

Clock Recovery

[0058] Figure 24 illustrates an embodiment of a partial response receiver 600 that performs a clock data recovery (CDR) function. That is, the partial response receiver 600 recovers both data and clocking information from the incoming data signal, D_N . The partial response receiver 600 includes a data receive and level sampling circuit 601, adaptive module 603, clock recovery circuit 605, edge-sampling comparator 607, and one or more storage circuits 609. The data receive and

level sampling circuit 601 operates as described above in reference to Figures 14 and 20 to generate one or more error samples, E_{DLEV} , and data samples $D[N-1:N-2]$. The data receive and level sampling circuit 601 may also be operable in a multi-PAM mode as described in reference to Figure 22. The adaptive module 603 generates one or more threshold control values that are supplied to the data receive and level sampling circuit 601, including one or more data level control values, C_{DLEV} , and partial response control values, $C_{+\alpha}$ and $C_{-\alpha}$.

The control values are used to establish threshold values in the partial response compare circuits (i.e., the $\pm\alpha$ comparators) and one or more level adapting comparators as discussed above.

[0059] The clock recovery circuit 605 generates a sampling clock signal 210 (SCLK) and edge clock signal 610 (ECLK) in response to a transition sample, T_{N-1} , generated by the edge-sampling comparator 607 and the data and error samples generated by the data receive and level sampling circuit 601 (i.e., E_{DLEV} and $D[N-1:N-2]$). The sampling clock signal 210 is used to time the operation of comparators and storage circuits within the data receive and level sampling circuit 601 and, at least in one embodiment, is phase aligned with midpoints in the incoming data eyes (i.e., midpoint of data valid intervals in the incoming data signal, D_N). In an alternative embodiment, the sampling clock signal 210 may be offset from the midpoints in the incoming data eyes, for example, to accommodate asymmetric setup and hold time requirements in the comparators or other circuitry in the data receive and level sampling circuit 601. Note that while only a single sampling clock signal 210 is shown, multiple sampling clocks may be generated by the clock recovery circuit to enable receipt of

multi-data rate signals. For example, in a double data rate system, the clock recovery circuit may generate SCLK and /SCLK to enable capture of data and signal level samples in both odd and even phases of the sampling clock signal 210.

[0060] The clock recovery circuit 605 adjusts the phase of the edge clock signal 610 to maintain phase alignment between the edge clock signal 610 and transition points between incoming data eyes (i.e., the edge clock signal 610 is edge aligned with data valid intervals in the incoming data signal). The edge clock signal 610 is supplied to the edge-sampling comparator 607 where it is used to time the sampling of transitions in the incoming data signal, and to one or more storage circuits 609 provided to latency-align the transition sample, T_{N-1} , with the data sample, D_{N-1} . In the case of a low-to-high data signal transition, a logic '1' transition sample (i.e., $T_{N-1}=1$) indicates that the edge clock transition occurred after the transition in the data signal and therefore that the edge clock signal 610 lags the data signal transition. Conversely, a logic '0' transition sample indicates that the edge clock transition occurred prior to the low-to-high data signal transition and therefore that the edge clock signal 610 leads the data signal transition. The transition samples from edge-sampling comparator 607 and data samples from the data receive and level sampling circuit 601 are used within the clock recovery circuit 605 to adjust the phase of the edge clock signal 610 as necessary to maintain alignment between the edge clock signal 610 and transitions in the incoming data signal. In one embodiment, the sampling clock signal 210 is maintained at a substantially constant phase offset from the edge clock signal 610 such that phase alignment between the edge clock signal 610 and data signal

transitions yields a desired phase alignment between the sampling clock signal 210 and midpoints in the incoming data eyes.

[0061] Figure 25 illustrates a number of possible data signal transitions when the incoming data signal has the bimodal distribution shown in Figure 5. That is, if the incoming data signal has one of the four bimodal signal levels corresponding to the partial response states 11, 10, 01, 00, then the signal may transition from either the 11 or 10 level to the 01 level (i.e., $D[N-1:N-2]=11$ or 10 and $D[N:N-1]=01$), and the signal may transition from either the 00 or 01 level to the 10 level. Note that signal transitions from the 10 level to the 11 level (illustrated by dashed line 631) and from the 01 level to the 00 level (illustrated by dashed line 632) are also possible.

[0062] Considering the transitions from 10-to-01 and from 01-to-10, it can be seen that each of these transitions crosses the midpoint threshold (i.e., zero threshold level) at a time, T_1 , midway between the centers of the data eyes 628 and 630. That is, if the edge clock signal 610 is phase aligned to the transitions in the incoming data signal, the 10-to-01 and 01-to-10 data signal transitions cross the midpoint threshold coincidentally (i.e., in phase alignment) with the edge clock transition. Accordingly, the 10-to-01 and 01-to-10 transitions may be compared with the zero threshold level (designated '0' in Figure 25) to generate transition samples for adjusting the phase of the edge clock signal. Note that, because the signal swings in the transitions from 11-to-01 and 00-to-10 are not symmetric with respect to the zero threshold level, the 11-to-01 and 00-to-10 transitions do not cross the zero threshold level at the same time as the 10-

to-01 and 01-to-10 transitions, but rather cross the zero threshold level at some time later (indicated by circle 636).

Consequently, use of the 11-to-01 and 00-to-10 transitions to determine zero-crossing times (i.e., times at which the zero threshold level is crossed) may introduce phase error and/or bi-modal jitter in the recovered edge and sampling clock signals 610 and 210. Accordingly, in one embodiment of the invention, transitions in the incoming data signal are selected according to their zero-crossing characteristics, with the selected transitions being used to adjust the phase of the edge and sampling clock signals 610 and 210.

[0063] Figure 26 illustrates an embodiment of a clock recovery circuit 650 that adjusts the phase of edge clock signal 610 and sampling clock signal 210 based on selected transitions detected in the incoming data signal. The clock recovery circuit 650 includes a transition detect circuit 651, early/late detector 661, early/late counter 663, majority detector 665, interpolator 667 and reference loop 669. In the embodiment of Figure 26, the transition detect circuit 651 asserts a transition detect signal 652 (TDET) upon detecting a 01-to-10 or a 10-to-01 transition in the incoming data signal.

More specifically, incoming data samples D_{N-1} and D_{N-2} are compared in exclusive-OR gate 653 to determine whether a transition has occurred, and signals D_N and D_{N-2} are compared in exclusive-NOR gate 657 to determine whether the D_N state matches the D_{N-2} state. The outputs of the exclusive OR and exclusive-NOR gates 653, 657 are supplied to AND gate 659 which generates the transition detect signal 652. By this arrangement, the transition detect signal 652 goes high if $D[N:N-2] = 010$ or 101 (i.e., in response to a 01-to-10 transition or a 10-to-01 transition). The transition detect

signal 652 is applied to a count enable input (CEN) of the early/late counter 663 to enable an early/late count value to be incremented or decremented according to the output of the early/late detector 661. In one embodiment, the early late detector 661 is implemented by an exclusive OR gate, and therefore asserts an early signal 654 (e.g., a logic high signal) if the transition sample, T_N , does not match data sample D_N , and a late signal (e.g., logic low signal 654) if the T_N matches D_N . That is, if the transition sample is captured after the transition from D_{N-1} to D_N , the transition sample will match the D_N sample and thereby indicate that the edge clock signal transition is late relative to the data signal transition. Conversely, if the transition sample is captured before the transition from D_{N-1} to D_N , the transition sample will not match the D_N sample and thereby indicate that the edge clock signal transition is early relative to the data signal transition.

[0064] In one embodiment, the early/late counter 663 is initialized to a zero level, and is then incremented in response to an early signal (i.e., from the early/late detector 661) and decremented in response to a late signal. By this arrangement, the sign bit (e.g., the MSB) of the early/late count maintained within the early/late counter 663 indicates whether more early signals than late signals, or more late than early signals have been received from the early/late detector (i.e., the count value will underflow to a negative value if more late signals than early signals are detected). Accordingly, after a predetermined number of transition detect assertions (or after a predetermined time), the majority detector 665 evaluates the sign of the early/late count and asserts an up/down signal 668 to the interpolator

accordingly. The early/late count value may then be reset to zero in order to count a subsequent set of early/late signal assertions.

[0065] In one embodiment, the interpolator 667 maintains a digital control word that is incremented in response to a logic high up/down signal 668 and decremented in response to a logic low up/down signal 668. The most significant bits of the digital control word are used to select a pair of phase vectors from the set of N phase vectors 672 generated by the reference loop 669, and the least significant bits of the digital control word are used to interpolate between the selected pair of phase vectors. As the control word is incremented, the interpolation is incrementally shifted from a leading one of the phase vectors to a lagging one of the phase vectors, thereby incrementally retarding the phase of the edge and sampling clock signals 610, 210. Conversely, as the control word is decremented, the interpolation is incrementally shifted toward the leading one of the selected phase vectors, thereby incrementally advancing the phase of the edge and sampling clock signals 610, 210.

[0066] In one embodiment, the reference loop 669 is formed by a delay locked loop (DLL) that receives a reference clock signal 670 and, in response, generates a plurality of phase vectors 672 that are phase distributed within a cycle time of the reference clock signal 670. Alternatively, the reference loop 669 may be a phase locked loop (PLL) that multiplies the reference clock frequency to generate a plurality of phase vectors 672 having a higher frequency than the reference clock frequency. In another alternative embodiment, the reference loop 669 may include an internal timing reference generator (e.g., a ring oscillator or other clock generating circuit) so

that no reference clock signal 670 is required. Also, as discussed above, the interpolator 667 may generate any number of sampling clock and edge clock signals. For example, in a double data rate system, the interpolator generates an edge clock signal and complement edge clock signal, and a sampling clock signal and complement sampling clock signal, the sampling clock signal being offset from the edge clock signal by a quarter cycle (90 degrees) of the edge clock signal. The quarter cycle offset may be achieved, for example, by a second interpolator that maintains a control word having a 90 degree digital offset from the control word used to generate the edge clock signal. Other techniques may be used to generate the edge clock-to-sample clock offset in alternative embodiments.

In a quad data rate system, the interpolator generates four edge clock signals and four sampling clock signals, the combined set of eight clock signals being distributed in phase through a cycle time of the edge clock signal (i.e., 45 degree increments between successive clock edges). This approach may be extended to support virtually any data rate.

[0067] It should be noted that numerous changes may be made to the clock recovery circuit of Figure 26 without departing from the scope of the present invention. For example, in one alternative embodiment, the up/down signal is a two-bit signal in which the 00 state indicates a hold condition in which control word maintained within the interpolator is not adjusted. In such an embodiment, the majority detector may receive the entire early/late count from the early/late counter, and output the up/down signal in the 00 state if the count value indicates a balanced reception of early and late detections (e.g., the early/late count is zero). Alternatively, the majority detector may be omitted altogether

and the sign of the early/late count value output directly to the interpolator to control the phase adjustment of the edge and sampling clock signals.

[0068] Returning to Figure 25, it can be seen that the 11-to-01 transition occurs between the $1+\alpha$ and $-1+\alpha$ signal levels, and therefore crosses the midpoint between the centers of data eyes 628 and 630 (i.e., time T1) at the $+\alpha$ threshold level. That is, the 11-to-01 transition crosses the $+\alpha$ threshold coincidentally with the desired transition time of the edge clock signal 610. Similarly, the 00-to-10 transition crosses the $-\alpha$ threshold coincidentally with the desired transition time of the edge clock signal 610. Moreover, the 11-to-01 and 00-to-10 transitions have a faster slew rate than the 10-to-01 and 01-to-10 transitions and therefore tend to yield more accurate timing edges. That is, the signal passes through the metastable region more quickly, thereby generating less timing jitter. Accordingly, in one embodiment, additional edge comparators are provided to generate transition samples at the $+\alpha$ and/or $-\alpha$ thresholds. Additional circuitry is also provided within the clock recovery circuit 650 of Figure 26 to detect the 11-to-01 and/or 00-to-10 transitions and, in response, to update the early/late counter according to the corresponding transition samples. By this arrangement, the overall number of data signal transitions that are used for clock recovery is increased, thereby relaxing the transition density required in the incoming signal for clock recovery purposes.

[0069] In partial response receiver embodiments in which the $\pm\alpha$ levels are adapted (i.e., as opposed to being initially calibrated or determined empirically and one-time programmed), the $\pm\alpha$ levels may initially be incorrect (e.g., started at 0)

so that edge comparison based on the $\pm\alpha$ levels may be undesirable. In such a system, a zero-threshold edge comparator (e.g., edge-sampling comparator 607 of Figure 24) may be used to recover the edge and sampling clock signals initially, with switchover to $\pm\alpha$ edge comparators occurring after the $\pm\alpha$ levels are determined. Transition samples generated by zero-threshold edge comparator may then be ignored, or the samples may continue to be used.

[0070] In a system that recovers edge and sampling clock signals based on $\pm\alpha$ threshold crossings, and that adapts $\pm\alpha$ levels based on a difference between the $1+\alpha$ and $1-\alpha$ signal levels, a non-convergence of the $\pm\alpha$ threshold levels may occur in certain situations. Referring to bimodal distribution shown in Figure 27, it can be seen that as the sampling clock phase moves left (i.e., in the increasingly lagging direction), the difference between signal levels 682 and 684 increases. Unfortunately, the increased difference between signal levels 682 and 684 yields larger magnitudes for the $\pm\alpha$ threshold levels which, as can be seen in the diagram of Figure 25, shifts the phase of the edge and sampling clock signals further in the lagging direction (i.e., further to the left), thereby further increasing the clock phase error. If the clock phase error becomes too large, accurate data and edge samples are no longer received by the partial response receiver so that the $\pm\alpha$ threshold levels will not converge to the desired setpoints.

[0071] Still referring to Figure 27, one solution to the non-convergence problem is to limit the data samples used to adapt the $\pm\alpha$ threshold levels to those indicated by bolded lines 681 and 683. That is, in the case of a sample for which $D[N:N-1]=11$, the $+\alpha$ level is updated only if the preceding

state was 10 (i.e., $D[N-1:N-2]=10$). Similarly, in the case of a sample for which $D[N:N-1]=10$, the $-\alpha$ threshold level is updated only if the preceding state was 01 (i.e., $D[N-1:N-2]=01$). By this arrangement, as the edge and sampling clock signals begin to lag the desired phase offsets (i.e., T_{SAMPLE} moving to the left in the diagram of Figure 27), the difference between the $+\alpha$ and $-\alpha$ threshold levels will decrease, thereby producing a counter-effect to shift the edge and sampling clock signals in the leading direction. The level-adapting procedure described in reference to Figure 21 may be modified to accommodate the above change by changing the evaluation in decision block 525 to $D[N-1:N-3]=110$ and changing the evaluation in decision block 537 to $D[N-1:N-3]=101$. Note that these sample patterns are illustrated in Figure 27 as being patterns for bits $D[N:N-2]$. In general, the data samples relied upon for level adaptation may have any latency.

[0072] Figure 28 illustrates an embodiment of a dual-mode, partial response receiver 700 with clock data recovery. The partial response receiver 700 includes a dual-mode data receive/level sampling circuit 701, adaptive module 703, edge comparators 707, 708, 709, and clock recovery circuit 705. The dual-mode data receive/level sampling circuit 701 and the adaptive module 703 operate in generally the same manner as the circuitry described in reference to Figure 22. That is, when the mode select signal selects a 4-PAM mode of operation, the data receive and level sampling circuit samples incoming 4-PAM signals to generate an MSB and LSB per captured sample, and generates a data level error sample (E_{DLEV}) that allows the adaptive module to determine the full scale difference between steady-state high and low signal levels. The $+\alpha$, $-\alpha$ and zero

threshold levels are then established by the adaptive module 703 at the $C_\alpha = 2/3$ full-scale, $C_{-\alpha} = 1/3$ full-scale and $C_0 = 1/2$ full-scale levels, respectively (other threshold levels may be used in alternative embodiments). When the mode select signal selects a 2-PAM mode of operation, the data receive and level sampling circuit 701 generates data samples by selecting between partial response comparators (i.e., the comparators receiving the $\pm\alpha$ threshold levels) and supplies the selected samples to the adaptive module 703 in pairs to enable determination of which of partial response state is reflected by the error sample, E_{DLEV} , generated by data level comparator (or data level comparators). The adaptive module 703 then adjusts the $\pm\alpha$ threshold levels and the zero threshold level according to the incoming data signal levels determined by the data level comparator.

[0073] The edge comparators 707, 708 and 709 capture transition samples $T_{N-2}(+\alpha)$, $T_{N-2}(-\alpha)$ and $T_{N-2}(0)$, respectively, of the incoming data signal in response to transitions of an edge clock signal, ECLK, and provide the transition samples to the clock data recovery circuit 705. The 4-PAM/partial response data samples captured by the data receive and level sampling circuit 701 (i.e., MSB/LSB in 4-PAM mode, $D[N-2:N-3]$ in partial response mode) are also provided to the clock data recovery circuit 705. The clock data recovery circuit selectively adjusts the phases of the edge clock signal 610 and sampling clock signal 210 based on the transition samples and data samples.

[0074] Figure 29 illustrates the possible signal transitions between successive 4-PAM symbols. As shown, from each of four possible signal levels, the incoming data signal may transition to any of three other signal levels. For

example, a signal level above $+\alpha$ (corresponding to data state 10) may transition to a signal level between $+\alpha$ and 0 (data state 11); a signal level between 0 and $-\alpha$ (data state 01); and a signal level below $-\alpha$ (data state 00). Examining the different possible transitions, it can be seen that any transitions that cross all three threshold levels will cross the zero threshold level at the timing center, T_1 , between the desired data sampling instants. Similarly, transitions that cross a single threshold level will cross either the zero threshold level, the $+\alpha$ threshold level or the $-\alpha$ threshold level at T_1 . By contrast, any transitions that cross two threshold levels, but not three, do not cross the zero, $+\alpha$ or $-\alpha$ threshold levels at T_1 . Enumerating the different transitions that cross the zero, $+\alpha$ and $-\alpha$ threshold levels at T_1 as transition types (1), (2) and (3), respectively, it can be seen that type (1) transitions are those in which the LSB remains unchanged at either '1' or '0', while the MSB changes state (i.e., $(MSB_N \text{ xor } MSB_{N-1}) \& (LSB_N \text{ xnor } LSB_{N-1})$); type (2) transitions are those in which the MSB remains high while the LSB changes state (i.e., $MSB_N \& MSB_{N-1} \& (LSB_N \text{ xor } LSB_{N-1})$); and type (3) transitions are those in which the MSB remains low, while the LSB changes state (i.e., $/MSB_N \& /MSB_{N-1} \& (LSB_N \text{ xor } LSB_{N-1})$). Thus, in one embodiment, when the mode select signal 712 selects a 4-PAM mode of operation within the partial response receiver 700 of Figure 28, the clock recovery circuit adjusts the phase of the edge clock signal and sampling clock signal in response to the data samples generated by the data receive and level sampling circuit 701 and the transition samples generated by comparators 707, 708, 709 in accordance with the following table:

$D_{N-1}(4P)$	$D_N(4P)$	Center Time Crossing At:	$T_N(+\alpha)$	$T_N(-\alpha)$	$T_N(0)$	Early/Late Count Adj.
00	01	$-\alpha$	X	0/1*	X	+1/-1
00	11	--	X	X	X	--
00	10	0	X	X	0/1	+1/-1
01	00	$-\alpha$	X	0/1	X	-1/+1
01	11	0	X	X	0/1	+1/-1
01	10	--	X	X	X	--
11	00	--	X	X	X	--
11	01	0	X	X	0/1	-1/+1
11	10	$+\alpha$	0/1	X	X	+1/-1
10	00	0	X	X	0/1	-1/+1
10	01	--	X	X	X	--
10	11	$+\alpha$	0/1	X	X	-1/+1

(* '0/1' means '0' or '1' and corresponds to the +1 or -1 adjustment to the early/late count)

Table 1

[0075] Still referring to Figure 28, when the partial response receiver 700 is operated in the partial response mode, the transitions of interest are as shown in Figure 30. That is, a partial response state transition from 10-to-01 or 10-to-01 crosses the zero threshold level at the desired edge clock transition time, T_1 ; a state transition 11-to-01 crosses the $+\alpha$ threshold level at T_1 ; and a state transition from 00-to-10 crosses the $-\alpha$ threshold level at T_1 . Enumerating the partial response mode transitions that cross the zero, $+\alpha$ and $-\alpha$ threshold levels at T_1 as transition types (1), (2) and (3), respectively, it can be seen that type (1) transitions are those in which the current data sample, D_N , does not match the immediately preceding data sample, D_{N-1} , which, in turn, does not match the twice-removed data sample, D_{N-2} (i.e., $(D_N \text{ xor } D_{N-1}) \& (D_{N-1} \text{ xor } D_{N-2})$); type (2) transitions are those in which the current data sample, D_N , is low, and the two

immediately preceding data samples, D_{N-1} and D_{N-2} , are high (i.e., $/D_N$ & D_{N-1} & D_{N-2}); and type three (3) transitions are those in which the current data sample, D_N , is high, and the two immediately preceding data samples, D_{N-1} and D_{N-2} , are low (i.e., D_N & $/D_{N-1}$ & $/D_{N-2}$). Thus, in one embodiment, when the mode select signal 712 selects a partial response mode of operation within the partial response receiver 700, the clock recovery circuit 705 adjusts the phase of the edge clock and sampling clock signals 610, 210 in response to the data and transition samples generated by circuit 701 and comparators 707, 708, 709 in accordance with the following table:

$D[N-1:N-2]$	$D[N:N-1]$	Center Time Crossing At:	$T_N(+\alpha)$	$T_N(-\alpha)$	$T_N(0)$	Early/Late Count Adj.
00	10	$-\alpha$	X	0/1	X	+1/-1
01	00	--	X	X	X	--
01	10	0	X	X	0/1	+1/-1
10	01	0	X	X	0/1	-1/+1
10	11	--	X	X	X	--
11	01	$+\alpha$	0/1	X	X	-1/+1

Table 2

[0076] Still referring to Figure 30, if the $+\alpha$ and $-\alpha$ threshold levels are initially set to zero as indicated by reference numeral 741, it can be seen that the edge clock alignment will initially converge to a point that is phase delayed relative to the desired edge sampling point, T1. As the levels of $\pm\alpha$ progress toward their ultimate setpoints at 742 and 743, however, the edge clock phase alignment will converge to the desired sampling point, T1.

[0077] Figure 31 illustrates a transition detect circuit 725 and sample select circuit 740 that may be used within the clock recovery circuit 705 of Figure 28. The transition detect circuit receives the data sample pair generated by the data receive and level sampling circuit 701 and generates a transition detect signal 732 (TDET) in accordance with the states of successive data sample pairs, the mode select signal 712 (MSEL) and a transition select signal 728 (TS[3:1]). The transition detect circuit additionally generates component transition detect signals 733_1 , 733_2 and 733_3 (i.e., TDET(0), TDET(+ α) and TDET(- α), respectively) which are output to the transition select circuit 740. The transition select circuit includes AND gates 741_1 , 741_2 , and 741_3 to gate the transition samples $T_N(0)$, $T_N(+\alpha)$ and $T_N(-\alpha)$, according to the state of the corresponding transition select signals 733_1 - 733_3 . The outputs of the AND gates 741 are input to OR gate 743 to generate an early signal 734. The transition detect signal 732 is itself generated by a logic OR combination of the component transition detect signals 733 in OR gate 733. By this arrangement, if any of the component transition detect signals 733 is asserted (e.g., to a logic high state), the transition detect signal 732 is asserted, and the state of the corresponding transition sample T_N is output as the early signal 734.

[0078] The transition detect circuit 725 includes a set of combinatorial logic circuits 727_1 , 727_2 and 727_3 that generate type (1), type (2) and type (3) transition detect signals 730 for both 4-PAM and partial response data states in accordance with the type (1), type (2) and type (3) transition types described in reference to Figures 29 and 30. In the embodiment of Figure 31, combinatorial logic circuit 727_1

generates a 4-PAM type (1) transition detect signal 730_{1A} and a 2-PAM, partial response type (1) transition detect signal 730_{1B} as follows:

Signal 730_{1A} = (MSB_N xor MSB_{N-1}) & (LSB_N xnor LSB_{N-1}); and

Signal 730_{1B} = (D_N xor D_{N-1}) & (D_{N-1} xor D_{N-2}).

Similarly, combinatorial logic circuits 727₂ and 727₃ generate 4-PAM type (2) and type (3) transition detect signals 730_{2A} and 730_{3A}, and 2-PAM, partial response type (2) and type (3) transition detect signals, 730_{2B} and 730_{3B}, as follows:

Signal 730_{2A} = (MSB_N & MSB_{N-1}) & (LSB_N xor LSB_{N-1});

Signal 730_{3A} = (/MSB_N & /MSB_{N-1}) & (LSB_N xor LSB_{N-1});

Signal 730_{2B} = /D_N & D_{N-1} & D_{N-2}; and

Signal 730_{3B} = D_N & /D_{N-1} & /D_{N-2}.

It should be noted that, in both partial response mode and 4-PAM mode, two successive pairs of data samples are used within the transition detect circuit 725 (e.g., MSB/LSB_N and MSB/LSB_{N-1} in 4-PAM mode; D_N/D_{N-1} and D_{N-1}/D_{N-2} in partial response mode) to generate the transition detect signals 730. One or more of the data sample pairs may be buffered within a storage circuit within transition detect circuit 725 or elsewhere within the dual mode receiver and made available to the various combinatorial logic circuits 727. Also, the latency of the data samples referred to in Figure 31, though depicted as N, N-1 and N-2, may be any latency necessary to match the latency of the data samples output from the data receive and level sampling circuit 701 of Figure 28.

[0079] Select circuits 729₁, 729₂ and 729₃ each have a first input port coupled to receive a respective one of the 4-PAM type (1), type (2) and type (3) transitions detect signals 730_{1A}, 730_{2A} and 730_{3A}, respectively, and a second input port coupled to receive a respective one of the 2-PAM, partial

response type (1), type (2) and type (3) transition detect signals 730_{1B}, 730_{2B} and 730_{3B}, respectively. The mode select signal 712 is coupled to a select input of each of the select circuits 729 so that, when the mode select signal 712 is low to select a 4-PAM mode of operation, the 4-PAM transition detect signals 730_{1A}, 730_{2A} and 730_{3A} are supplied to inputs of respective AND gates 731₁, 731₂ and 731₃, respectively. By contrast, when the mode select signal 712 is high, the 2-PAM, partial response transition detect signals 730_{1B}, 730_{2B} and 730_{3B} are supplied to respective inputs of the AND gates 731. In the embodiment of Figure 31, the transition select signal 728 includes three component signals, TS[1], TS[2] and TS[3], that are input to AND gates 731₁, 731₂ and 731₃, respectively, to gate the generation of the component transition detect signals 733₁, 733₂, and 733₃. Thus, the transition select signal 728 may be used selectively enable the different types of data signal transitions to be used for clock recovery purposes. For example, if TS[3:1] = 001, then detection of type (1) transitions (i.e., crossing the zero-threshold at the desired time) is enabled, but detection of type (2) and type (3) transitions (i.e., crossing the $\pm\alpha$ thresholds at the desired time) is disabled. When TS[3:1] = 111, then detection of all three types of transitions depicted in Figures 29 and 30 is enabled. Other settings of the transition select signal may be used to enable detection of the different transition types in other combinations. In one embodiment, the transition select signal is generated according to a transition select value stored in a configuration circuit that may be run-time programmed (e.g., by a host processor or other system control component). The transition select value may alternatively be programmed into a non-volatile storage

circuit (e.g., at production time) or similar hardware configurable circuit (e.g., fuse-blowing to establish desired configuration).

[0080] The transition detect signal 732 and early signal 734 generated by the transition detect circuit 725 and transition select circuit 740 may be used to control the phase of one or more sampling clock signals and one or more edge clock signals in the manner above in reference to Figure 26. For example, in one embodiment the transition detect signal 732 is applied to the count enable input of an early/late counter, and the early signal 734 is applied to the up/down input. The transition detect signal 732 and early signal 734 may alternatively be supplied to other logic circuitry that determines whether detected transitions occur early or late relative to an edge clock signal.

[0081] Numerous changes may be made to the transition detect circuit 725 and transition select circuit 740 without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

For example, if the data signal transitions to be used for clock recovery is a subset of the three transition types shown in Figures 29 and 30, one or more component signals of the transition select signal (and corresponding components of the combinatorial logic 727, select circuitry 729 and gating circuitry 731, 741) may be omitted. Moreover, if the transition types are fixed for a given application (e.g., all three types of the transitions depicted in Figures 29 and 30, or any subset or single one thereof), the transition select signal may be omitted altogether along with the combinatorial logic and gating circuitry for any unused types of transitions.

[0082] Figure 32 illustrates the full set of transitions

that may be detected when the partial response receiver 700 of Figure 28 is operated in the partial response mode. In particular, transitions 750 and 751 (i.e., transitions from 10-to-11 and from 01-to-00), designated type (4) and type (5) transitions, respectively, can be seen to cross the nominal 1 and -1 threshold levels (referred to herein as unity threshold levels), respectively, at the desired edge sampling point, T₁. Note that, in these transitions, the input signal slews substantially faster than in the 01-to-10 and 10-to-01 transitions and therefore is a potentially more accurate (and/or more jitter-free) source of clock phase information. Accordingly, in one embodiment, additional edge comparators are provided in the circuit of Figure 28 (not shown), and corresponding additional logic is added to the transition detect and select circuits (725, 740) of Figure 31 to enable clock recovery based on type (4) and/or type (5) transitions. Alternatively, in one embodiment, the zero-threshold comparator 709 of Figure 28 is re-allocated to a unity threshold comparator function after the $\pm\alpha$ threshold levels are established (e.g., converge to the points 742 and 743 depicted in Figure 30). Figure 33 illustrates an embodiment of a threshold select circuit 760 that is used to select between control values C₀ and C₁ for the zero and unity threshold levels, respectively. Initially a threshold select signal 762 (LSEL) is supplied in a first state to multiplexer 761 (or other select circuit) to select the C₀ control value to be provided to edge comparator 709, thereby enabling the 10-to-01 and 01-to-10 transitions to be used for clock recovery purposes as the $\pm\alpha$ levels are adapted. After the $\pm\alpha$ levels have reached convergence points (e.g., begin to dither), the threshold select signal 762 is switched to an

alternate state to select the C_1 control value to be used for generation of edge samples. The C_1 control value may be generated by the adaptive module 703 of Figure 28 using the techniques discussed above in reference to Figure 22. The C_0 and/or C_1 control values may be buffered in registers 763 and 765 as shown in Figure 33 (or other storage circuits), or provided directly to the multiplexer 761 from the adaptive module.

[0083] Referring again to the partial response receiver 700 of Figure 28, it should be noted that the receiver may alternatively be a single-mode 4-PAM circuit having the clock recovery function described above in reference to Figures 28, 29 and 31 (i.e., omitting the combinatorial circuitry and mode select circuitry used to enable the partial response mode). That is, the 4-PAM circuit may include data receive circuitry for capturing a sequence of 2-bit data samples (or more bits per data sample in the case of M-PAM, $M > 4$), and clock recovery circuitry that captures transition samples at one or more of the 0, $+\alpha$ and $-\alpha$ threshold levels, and that selectively uses the transition samples to recover a sampling clock signal and edge clock signal according to the state of successive data samples. Conversely, the circuitry necessary to enable the 4-PAM mode of operation may be omitted to provide a partial response receiver with clock recovery circuitry that captures transition samples at one or more of the 0, $+\alpha$ and $-\alpha$ threshold levels, and that selectively uses the transition samples to recover a sampling clock signal and edge clock signal according to the state of successive data samples.

[0084] In another alternative embodiment, the partial response receiver 700 of Figure 28 may include a third, non-partial response operating mode in which binary signal

reception and clock recovery are performed without regard to partial response. That is, the $+\alpha$ and $-\alpha$ comparators within the data sampling circuit and edge sampling circuit may be disabled, and the zero-threshold comparators within the data and edge sampling circuits being used to sample data and edges in the incoming signal. Alternatively, in the non-partial response mode, the $\pm\alpha$ threshold levels may be set to zero such that all the comparators within the data and edge sampling circuits perform a zero-threshold comparison. In yet other embodiments, the partial response receiver 700 of Figure 28 may be operable in either a 4-PAM or binary mode, with partial response signal detection being separately enabled in either mode. That is, the partial response receiver 700 may be operated in either a binary non-partial response mode; a binary partial response mode; a 4-PAM non-partial response mode; or a 4-PAM partial response mode. Moreover, the number of least-latent data samples included in the partial response may be extended to any number. More generally, the receive circuit 700 may be operated in PAM modes ranging from M-PAM to (M-X)-PAM (where M is any integer and X is any integer less than M-1), and may be operated with or without regard to partial response in each PAM mode. Circuitry to support extended-bit partial response operation and 4-PAM partial response operation is discussed below in greater detail.

Extending the Partial Response Compensation to include Additional Data History

[0085] Thus far, partial response receivers have been described in terms of a bimodal distribution based on the current symbol, D_N , and the preceding symbol, D_{N-1} . In alternative embodiments, partial responses to any number of

preceding symbols may be accounted for in the generation of data samples. Figure 34, for example, illustrates a distribution 770 of data-plus-partial response signal levels in a system in which the two most recently received symbols are the primary source of residual channel response (i.e., the channel memory includes a partial response, α , to the immediately preceding symbol, D_{N-1} , and a partial response, β , to the twice-removed preceding symbol, D_{N-2}). For purposes of simplicity, the signal level constellation shown in Figure 34 assumes a substantially equal distribution of the eight partial response signal levels: $1+\alpha+\beta$, $1+\alpha-\beta$, $1-\alpha+\beta$, $1-\alpha-\beta$, $-1+\alpha+\beta$, $-1+\alpha-\beta$, $-1-\alpha+\beta$, and $-1-\alpha-\beta$. Other signal distributions may result depending upon the channel characteristics. As shown, the constellation may be viewed as defining four signal ranges 771₁-771₄, each range being centered about one of the four possible partial response levels, $\alpha+\beta$, $\alpha-\beta$, $-\alpha+\beta$, and $-\alpha-\beta$.

[0086] Figure 35 illustrates a partial response receiver 800 that operates in accordance with the partial response states shown in Figure 34. Four comparators 801₁, 801₂, 801₃ and 801₄ are provided to compare the signal level of an incoming symbol, D_N , against the four partial response threshold levels $\alpha+\beta$, $\alpha-\beta$, $-\alpha+\beta$ and $-\alpha-\beta$, respectively. The outputs of each of the comparators 801 are stored in a first stage of storage circuits 802₁-802₄ (e.g., in response to a sampling clock signal, not shown), with the sample values that correspond to the $+\alpha$ threshold levels (i.e., $D_{N-1}(\alpha+\beta)$ and $D_{N-1}(\alpha-\beta)$) being supplied to a first select circuit 810 and the sample values that correspond to the $-\alpha$ threshold levels (i.e., $D_{N-1}(-\alpha+\beta)$ and $D_{N-1}(-\alpha-\beta)$) being supplied to a second select circuit 812. Each of the first and second select

circuits 810 and 812 selects between its respective pair of input samples according to the state of a previously resolved sample value, D_{N-3} , stored in storage circuit 820. More specifically, if the resolved sample value, D_{N-3} , is a '1', then β , the partial response to D_{N-3} , is a positive value and the select circuits 810 and 812 select the sample values $D_{N-1}(\alpha+\beta)$ and $D_{N-1}(-\alpha+\beta)$, respectively, that correspond to the positive β state. If the D_{N-3} sample is a logic '0' value, then β is a negative value and the select circuits 810 and 812 select the sample values $D_{N-1}(\alpha-\beta)$ and $D_{N-1}(-\alpha-\beta)$ that correspond to the negative β state. The D_{N-1} sample values selected by the select circuits 810 and 812 correspond to the $+\alpha$ and $-\alpha$ partial response states, respectively, and are stored in storage circuits 814 and 816 to provide D_{N-2} sample values $D_{N-2}(\alpha)$ and $D_{N-2}(-\alpha)$. The $D_{N-2}(\alpha)$ and $D_{N-2}(-\alpha)$ samples are output from the storage circuits 814 and 816 to respective inputs of select circuit 818. The state of the D_{N-3} sample value indicates the sign of the partial response contribution in the D_{N-2} signal. That is, if $D_{N-3}=1$, α is positive, and if $D_{N-3}=0$, α is negative. Accordingly, the D_{N-3} sample value is supplied to a select input of select circuit 818 to select either $D_{N-2}(+\alpha)$ or $D_{N-2}(-\alpha)$. Thus, the partial response receiver 800 of Figure 35 simultaneously compares the incoming data signal against four different partial response thresholds, then selects one of the four sample values to be the output sample value (D_{N-3}) based on the previously resolved state of the α and β partial response components. Partial response components from more than two previously received symbols may be accommodated in a similar manner by increasing the number of comparators to match the number of partial response levels to be resolved, and then selecting the desired

partial response sample on the basis of the partial response components indicated by a previously resolved sample value.

[0087] Figure 36 illustrates a partial response receiver 840 according to another embodiment of the invention. The partial response receiver 840 includes a partial response receive circuit 800, level sampler 841 and adaptive module 850. The partial response receive circuit 800 operates generally as described in reference to Figure 35 to generate sample value D_{N-3} , which is supplied to the adaptive module 850. The level sampler 841 operates in generally the same manner as the level sampling circuit of Figure 14, except that eight comparators 842_1 - 842_8 are provided to error samples for each of the eight possible partial response levels depicted in Figure 34 (i.e., E_{000} , E_{001} , ..., E_{110} , E_{111}). The level sampler additionally includes storage circuits 844 to latency-align the error samples generated by comparators 842 with the data sample $D[N-3]$ generated by the partial response receive circuit 800. The adaptive module 850 operates similarly to the adaptive module described in reference to Figures 14-16, except that control values for each of the eight partial response threshold levels applied within comparators 842 are updated in response to reception of a corresponding one of the eight possible data patterns for sample values $D[N-3:N-5]$ (note that data samples D_{N-4} and D_{N-5} may be generated by buffering data samples received from the partial response receive circuit 800 within the adaptive module 850). That is, when $D[N-3:N-5]=111$, control value $C_{1+\alpha+\beta}$ is incremented or decremented according to the state of the error sample, E_{111} , generated by comparator 842_8 ; when $D[N-3:N-5]=110$, $C_{1+\alpha+\beta}$ is incremented or decremented according to the state of error sample E_{110} , and so forth to error sample E_{000} which is used to

update $C_{-1-\alpha-\beta}$ when $D[N-3:N-5]=000$.

[0088] In one embodiment, each of the four threshold control values supplied to the partial response receive circuit 800 (i.e., $C_{\alpha+\beta}$, $C_{\alpha-\beta}$, $C_{-\alpha+\beta}$ and $C_{-\alpha-\beta}$) are generated by averaging respective pairs of the control values output to the level sampler 841. That is:

$$C_{\alpha+\beta} = (C_{1+\alpha+\beta} + C_{-1+\alpha+\beta})/2;$$

$$C_{\alpha-\beta} = (C_{1+\alpha-\beta} + C_{-1+\alpha-\beta})/2;$$

$$C_{-\alpha+\beta} = (C_{1-\alpha+\beta} + C_{-1-\alpha+\beta})/2; \text{ and}$$

$$C_{-\alpha-\beta} = (C_{1-\alpha-\beta} + C_{-1-\alpha-\beta})/2$$

Alternatively, the threshold control values supplied to the partial response receive circuit 800 may be generated by halving the difference between respective pairs of the control values output to the level sampler 841 (e.g., $C_{\alpha+\beta} = (C_{1+\alpha+\beta} - C_{1-\alpha-\beta})/2$).

Partial Response, Multi-PAM Receiver

[0089] The partial response operation described above in the context of binary signaling may be extended to multi-PAM receivers. Figure 37, for example, illustrates a constellation of possible signal levels in a 4-PAM signaling system. More specifically, assuming that a given data symbol has one of the four levels +3, +1, -1 or -3 centered about a nominal zero value, and that the primary partial response is due to the immediately preceding symbol, then sixteen partial response states become possible. That is, a symbol nominally transmitted at level +3 may have any of the states $3+3\alpha$, $3+\alpha$, $3-\alpha$, or $3-3\alpha$ when observed at the receiver, depending on whether the signal level for the preceding symbol was +3, +1, -1 or -3. Similarly, a symbol nominally transmitted at levels +1, -1 or -3 may have any of the four states that correspond

to the additive or subtractive effect of the preceding symbol level. As shown in Figure 37, by grouping the possible partial response states according to the signal level of the preceding symbol, it can be seen that if the preceding symbol was a +3, the subsequently transmitted symbol will have a signal level that is offset by 3α and therefore that ranges from $-3+3\alpha$ to $+3+3\alpha$. Similarly, if the preceding symbol was a +1, the subsequently transmitted symbol will have a signal level that is offset by 1α , and so forth for preceding symbols at -1 (offset = -1α) and -3 (offset = -3α). Accordingly, by providing four 4-PAM receive circuits each having thresholds offset by respective one of the 3α , $+\alpha$, $-\alpha$ and -3α partial response levels, a partial response mode of operation may be enabled within a 4-PAM receiver.

[0090] Figure 38 illustrates a 4-PAM partial response receiver 875 according to an embodiment of the invention. The receiver 875 includes four 4-PAM receive circuits 877₁-877₄ (i.e., each capable of resolving the signal level of an incoming symbol into one of four possible two-bit combinations) each having a threshold level that is offset according to one of the four partial response levels (3α , α , $-\alpha$, or -3α). In the case of receive circuit 877₄, for example, the 3α offset (corresponding to a prior symbol level of 10) is applied to each of the internal levels generated to resolve the 4-PAM signal. That is, instead of comparing the incoming signal with levels of -2, 0, and 2, the incoming signal is compared with $-2+3\alpha$, 3α and $2+3\alpha$ (i.e., the threshold values between the $3+3\alpha$, $1+3\alpha$, $-1+3\alpha$, $-3+3\alpha$ constellation depicted in Figure 37). Similarly, 4-PAM receive circuit 877₃ compares the incoming signal with thresholds offset by α (i.e., $-2+\alpha$, α and $2+\alpha$), comparator 877₂ compares the incoming signal with

thresholds offset by $-\alpha$ (i.e., $-2-\alpha$, $-\alpha$, and $2-\alpha$) and comparator 877₁ compares the incoming signal with thresholds offset by -3α (i.e., $-2-3\alpha$, -3α and $2-3\alpha$). By this arrangement, the incoming signal is resolved into four 2-bit sample values according to each of the four possible partial responses to the preceding symbol. The preceding symbol, MSB/LSB[N-1], having been selected according to the state of MSB/LSB[N-2], is stored in storage element 881 and applied to the select input of select circuit 879 to select the one of the four sample values generated in accordance with the incoming signal level. While the partial response operation has been described in terms of a 4-PAM receiver that enables partial response selection based on a single preceding symbol, the circuits and operation described may be extended to other PAM levels (e.g., 8-PAM, 10-PAM, etc.) and/or to include the partial response to additional preceding bits.

[0091] Figure 39 illustrates an input circuit 885 that includes multiple partial response receivers 887₁-887_M according to an embodiment of the invention. Each of the partial response receivers 887₁-887_M is coupled to a respective one of signal lines 883₁-883_M to receive a corresponding one of data signals D₁-D_M. In one embodiment, each of the data signals D₁-D_M is a serial stream of data values (e.g., data eyes) that is sampled within the corresponding partial response receiver 887 to generate a corresponding one of sample values, S₁-S_M. The sampled values S₁-S_M are delayed relative to the corresponding data values by one or more symbol times, i , according to the latency introduced by the partial response receiver 887. Thus, during the symbol time in which data value D_M[N] is valid at the input to partial response receiver 887_M, the partial response receiver outputs

sample value $S_M[N-i]$. Partial response receivers 887_1-887_{M-1} similarly output respective sample values $S_1[N-i]-S_{M-1}[N-i]$ during the symbol times in which data values $D_1[N]-D_{M-1}[N]$ are valid.

[0092] In one embodiment, each of the signal lines 893_1-893_M forms a unidirectional or bidirectional point-to-point signaling link between a first IC device that includes input circuit 885 and a second IC device. In the case of a bi-directional link, the first IC device may additionally include transmit circuitry coupled to the signal lines 893, and the second IC device may include a counterpart input/output circuitry having an input circuit similar to input circuit 885. The first and second IC devices may be in separate IC packages coupled to a common substrate (e.g., circuit board) or coupled to different substrates (e.g., coupled to respective daughterboards with signal paths 893_1-893_M formed in part by signal traces on the daughterboards and on a backplane, or the first IC device coupled to a daughterboard and the second IC device coupled to a motherboard). Alternatively, the first and second IC devices may be included within the same IC package (e.g., a multi-chip module, chip-stack package, paper-thin package or combination of integrated circuit dice within a package). In another embodiment, each of the signal lines 893_1-893_M forms a unidirectional or bidirectional multi-drop signaling link coupled to three or more IC devices, with the IC devices or any subset thereof being disposed on the same or different substrates, and within the same or different IC packages.

[0093] In either the point-to-point or multi-drop embodiments, the signal lines 893_1-893_M may constitute a parallel signaling path 894 for transmission of multi-bit data

values. For example, each of the sample values S_1 - S_M for a given symbol time (i.e., corresponding to data values D_1 - D_M recovered from path 894) may represent a unified digital value (in which S_M is a most significant bit (MSB) and sample S_1 is a least significant bit (LSB), M being any integer value greater than one. Also, subsets of bits within the sample values S_1 - S_M may constitute respective unified digital values (e.g., S_1 - S_x being a first value ordered from LSB to MSB, S_{x+1} - S_y being a second data value ordered from LSB to MSB, and so forth to S_{z+1} to S_M which constitute a last data value ordered from LSB to MSB). Further, any number of successively received samples (i.e., corresponding to a packetized transmission of values) may form a unified digital value. For example, $S_1[N-i]$ - $S_M[N-i]$, $S_1[N-i-1]$ - $S_M[N-i-1]$, ..., $S_1[N-i-Q]$ - $S_M[N-i-Q]$ may form a unified digital value having a total of $Q \times M$ bits (Q being any integer value greater than one) in which one bit is an LSB and one bit is an MSB. Alternatively, a set of successively received samples may form multiple unified digitized values, as when bits of a first digitized value are generated in successive symbol times by partial response receivers 887₁-887_x, bits of a second digitized value are generated in successive symbol times by partial response receivers 887_{x+1}-887_y, and so forth.

[0094] In the embodiment of Figure 39, each partial response receiver 887 includes a partial response receive circuit 888, level sampler 889, adaptive module 890, edge sampler 891 and clock data recovery circuit 892. The partial response receive circuit 888 may be a multi-mode receive circuit as described above (i.e., capable of being switched between a multi-level signaling mode and a partial response mode), or may be dedicated to partial response operation.

Also, the partial response receive circuit may operate on incoming binary or multi-level signals (e.g., 2-PAM, 4-PAM, 8-PAM, 10-PAM, etc.) having any data rate (e.g., single data rate, double data rate, quad data rate, octal data rate, decade data rate, etc.). Thus, the partial response receive circuit 888 may be implemented by any of the partial response receive circuit embodiments described herein. Similarly, the level sampler 889 and adaptive module 890 may be implemented by any of the level sampler and adaptive module embodiments described herein. For example, though depicted as outputting a single error sample, E_{DLEV} , the level sampler 889 may output multiple error samples to the adaptive module 890, and the adaptive module 890 may output any number of control values to the level sampler 889, partial response receive circuit 888 and edge sampler 891 (e.g., as shown in Figures 14, 28 and 36) in addition to or instead of C_{DLEV} , C_{\square} , $/C_{\square}$ and C_0 . Also, though depicted in Figure 39 as recovering a sample clock signal (SCLK) and edge clock signal (ECLK), the edge sampler 891 and clock data recovery circuit 892 may recover any number of clock signals as described above in reference to Figures 24 and 26 (e.g., for use in multi-data rate embodiments). Further, the edge sampler 891 and clock data recovery circuit 892 may recover phase information (i.e., for adjusting the phase of the recovered clock signals) from any or all transitions of the incoming data signal 893 as described above. The edge sampler 891 and clock data recovery circuit 892 may be omitted from the partial response receiver 887 in an embodiment in which clock signals, strobe signals or other timing signals are provided by another source, such as an external or internal clock generator, or separate clock recovery circuit.

[0095] Figure 40 illustrates an input circuit 895 according to an alternative embodiment of the invention. The input circuit 895 is similar to the input circuit 885 of Figure 39 (and may be implemented in all the alternative embodiments described in reference to Figure 39), except that the circuitry used to generate partial response thresholds (or representative control values) and sampling clock signals is shared among multiple partial response receive circuits 888₁-888_M. That is, a single level sampler 889 and corresponding adaptive module 890 are used to generate control values C_0 , $/C_0$ and C_0 (and additional or different threshold control values in multi-level signaling embodiments and embodiments that do not include clock recovery circuitry) that are supplied to each of the partial response receive circuits 888₁-888_M, and a single edge sampler 891 and corresponding clock data recovery circuit 892 are used to generate the sampling clock signal (SCLK) that is supplied to each of the partial response receive circuits 888₁-888_M. Multiple sampling clock signals may be generated and shared among the partial response receive circuits 888₁-888_M in multi-data rate embodiments. By sharing the circuitry for generating control thresholds and/or the circuitry for generating sampling clock signals, the amount of circuitry within the input circuit 895 is substantially reduced relative to input circuit 885, reducing production and operational cost of the host integrated circuit device (i.e., due to reduced die area consumption, layout complexity, test and verification time, power consumption, etc.). Note that, in an embodiment in which the sampling clock signal is provided by circuitry other than clock data recovery circuitry (e.g., external clock source, internal clock generated), the edge sampler 891 and clock data recovery circuit 892 may be

omitted. Alternatively, programmable selection of the clock source may be used to select either the recovered sampling clock (i.e., recovered by operation of the edge sampler 891 and clock data recovery circuit 892) or another clock source to provide a sampling clock signal to the partial response receive circuits 888₁-888_M. As in the embodiment of Figure 39, the signal lines 893₁-893_M may be used to deliver distinct serial transmissions, or transmission of related groups of bits (e.g., the M bits received during a given symbol time representing one or more multi-bit digital values) as, for example, in the case of a parallel bus or any other signaling system in which the threshold control values and/or timing control signals are expected to be substantially similar (e.g., substantially same thresholds and/or clock phases) across multiple signaling paths. Also, while a single level sampler 889 and corresponding adaptive module 890 are depicted in Figure 40 as generating threshold control values C_{\square} , $/C_{\square}$ and C_0 for each of the partial response receive circuits 888₁-888_M, in an alternative embodiment, multiple level sampler/adaptive module pairs may be used to generate threshold control values for respective subsets of the partial response receive circuits 888₁-888_M. Respective edge sampler/clock data recovery circuit pairs may similarly be used to generate sampling clock signals for corresponding subsets of partial response receive circuits 888₁-888_M.

[0096] Still referring to Figure 40, the partial response receive circuits 888₁-888_M may be implemented by any of the embodiments described herein including, without limitation, the embodiments described as described in reference to Figures 17-19. Also, in embodiments in which a preamplifier (e.g., preamplifier 401 of Figure 17) or offset control circuit

(e.g., offset control circuit 440 of Figure 19) is used to adjust the effective threshold of a differential comparator above or below a common mode, such preamplifier or offset control circuit may be shared among multiple partial response receive circuits 888, thereby reducing the circuitry within the partial response receive circuits 888₁-888_M to that of a sampling circuit (e.g., sampler 425 of Figure 17 or sampler 452 of Figure 19). Respective preamplifiers (or offset control circuits) may also be shared among subsets of the partial response receive circuits 888₁-888_M.

Transmit-Side Equalization in System with Partial Response Receiver

[0097] Figure 41 illustrates a signaling system 950 having a transmit device 951 and receive device 953 coupled to one another via a signaling path 122. The transmit device 951 includes an equalizing transmit circuit 957 and tap control logic 955, and the receive device 953 includes a partial response receive circuit (which may, for example, be a multi-mode circuit or any other of the partial response receive circuits disclosed herein), level sampler 973 and adaptive module 975. Both the transmit device 951 and receive device 953 may include numerous other circuits not shown in Figure 41 (e.g., application logic, additional transmit circuits and/or receive circuits, etc.). The equalizing transmit circuit 957 includes a number of output drivers 961₀-961_{N-1} to drive a symbol onto signaling path 122 in response to a transmit timing signal (not shown) and in accordance with a set of weighting values W_0 - W_{N-1} and the state of data values D_0 - D_{N-1} . Each of the data values D_0 - $D_{(N-1)}$ is stored within a shift register 959 (or similar storage circuit) and includes a

number of constituent bits in accordance to the number of bits encoded into each symbol transmission on the signaling path 102. For example, in a 4-PAM system, each of the data values, D_0 - $D_{(N-1)}$, includes two constituent bits. More generally, in a M-PAM system, each of the data values includes $\log_2(M)$ constituent bits. After each symbol transmission, the contents of the shift register 959 are shifted forward so that a new data value is shifted into position D_0 , and the data value at position $D_{(N-1)}$ is overwritten by the data value previously at position $D_{(N-2)}$.

[0098] The weighting values W_0 - W_{N-1} are generated by the tap control logic 955 and are used to establish the signal drive strength of each of the output drivers 961. In one embodiment, the output driver 961_0 drives the symbol to be transmitted during a given symbol time in accordance with weighting value W_0 , and the output drivers 961_1 - 961_{N-1} constitute a set of post-tap drivers for equalizing the output signal according to the post-tap data values stored within positions D_1 - $D_{(N-1)}$ of the shift register 959 and the weighting values W_1 - W_{N-1} . Though not shown in Figure 41, pre-tap output drivers may also be provided to equalize the output signal according to pre-tap data values (and pre-tap weighting values), and yet other output drivers may be provided to cancel cross-talk from neighboring signal lines. Also, one or more of the output drivers 961 may be dynamically or statically allocated between pre-tap equalization, post-tap equalization and cross-talk cancellation functions, for example, through configuration register settings or externally received configuration control signals.

[0099] The partial response receive circuit 971 includes R compare circuits to generate respective partial response

values according to the number of expected partial response signal levels. For example, in a system in which the least-latent symbol (i.e., the most recently received symbol, $N-1-i$, relative to incoming symbol $N-i$) is the only expected contributor to the partial response, two compare circuits are provided to generate partial response values according to the two possible states of least-latent symbol (i.e., $R=2$). In a system in which the K most recently received symbols are expected to contribute to the partial response, 2^K compare circuits are provided to generate respective data samples based on comparisons with the K partial response threshold levels (C_{PR}) generated by the adaptive module 975.

[0100] In one embodiment, the tap control logic 955 of transmit device 951 generates the weighting values W_0-W_{N-1} in accordance with the number of symbols desired to contribute to the partial response observed at the receive device 953. Referring to Figure 42, for example, in a system in which the partial response is to be limited to the least latent symbol, D_{-1} (i.e., $K=1$), the tap control logic 955 generates weighting values W_0-W_{N-1} to equalize the dispersion-type ISI produced by symbol transmissions after D_{-1} and prior to D_0 . That is, referring to the raw pulse response shown in Figure 42, the partial response of the signaling path 122 to symbols D_{-1} , and D_{-2} to $D_{-(N-1)}$ is equalized by appropriate settings of the weighting values applied to a pre-tap output driver (not shown in Figure 41) and post-tap output drivers 961_2-961_{N-1} . By this arrangement, the equalized signal observed by the receive device 953 (i.e., equalized for partial response as depicted in Figure 42) includes a contribution from the symbol to be received, D_0 , and a partial response to the immediately preceding symbol, D_{-1} , with the partial response to all other

transmissions being attenuated (e.g., to a negligible or substantially reduced level). In alternative embodiments, the tap control logic 955 may enable partial response to one or more additional symbols to remain in the signal observed by the receive device 953 depending on the desired number of partial response contributors. Also, in a multi-mode circuit in which a partial response receive circuit may optionally be operated in a non-partial response mode, the tap control logic 955 may generate weighting values W_0 - W_{N-1} as necessary to cancel (or reduce) the partial response to post-tap and pre-tap data values.

[0101] Still referring to Figure 41, the level sampler 973 within the receive device 953 operates generally as described above (e.g., in reference to the various embodiments described in reference to Figures 14-15 and 20-21) to compare the incoming signal with a data level threshold and generate error samples (E_{DLEV}) that are used to adjust the data level threshold(s), C_{DLEV} , and the partial response thresholds, C_{PR} . As discussed above, the data level threshold and/or the partial response thresholds, C_{PR} , may be digital values that are used to establish the desired threshold levels within compare circuits of the partial response receive circuit 971 and the level sampler 973, or any other types of control values (e.g., analog voltage and/or current levels that are themselves the threshold levels).

[0102] As discussed above in reference to Figure 15, the adaptive module may include filtering circuitry to filter the error samples generated by the level sampler 973 such that the threshold levels generated by the adaptive module are updated based on multiple error samples, rather than on a sample-by-sample basis. For example, in one embodiment, the adaptive

module includes a finite impulse response (FIR) filter to update the threshold levels based on a succession of error samples applied to the filter. Alternatively, the adaptive module may include an infinite impulse response filter (IIR) or any other type of filter for filtering the error samples.

[0103] In one embodiment, the data level error samples, E_{DLEV} , generated by the level sampler 973 are returned to the transmit device 951 via a back channel 968 (e.g., out-of-band signaling, passage via an intermediary device such as the controller 141 of Figure 3, or other communication path that does not consume otherwise usable bandwidth on the signaling path 122). The error samples are received within the tap control logic 955 and used to adjust the tap weights, W_0-W_{N-1} , as necessary to reduce ISI (or other sources of distortion) resulting from transmission of symbols other than symbols desired to contribute to the partial response. Referring to Figure 43, for example, after the data level threshold generated by the adaptive module 975 converges to a nominal data level 985 ($DLEV_{NOM}$), further jitter detected in the signal data level 986 may be treated as residual ISI due resulting from transmission of symbols other than symbols desired to contribute to the partial response. The tap control logic may increase and decrease the weights of the post-tap output drivers and/or pre-tap output drivers as necessary to reduce the residual ISI. In alternative embodiments, updates to the tap weights themselves (e.g., values to be added and/or subtracted from weights W_0-W_{N-1} or a subset thereof) may be determined within the receive device (or another device such as controller 141 of Figure 3) and provided to the transmit device for application within the tap control logic 955. In yet other embodiments, one or more replacement tap weights may

be determined within the receive device (or other device such as controller 141 of Figure 3) and provided to the transmit device for application in place of corresponding tap weights W_0-W_{N-1} .

Automatic Transition-Type Selection

[0104] Figure 44 depicts a clock recovery circuit 1000 in accordance with another embodiment that supports both 2PAM and 4PAM communication schemes. Recovery circuit 1000 automatically optimizes the clock recovery scheme for a received signal by automatically selecting the appropriate receive mode (e.g., 2PAM or 4PAM) based upon characteristics of the received data, and further times the receive clock to a specific type or types of signal transitions to produce an improved sample clock SCLK.

[0105] Figure 45 depicts some of the signal transition types to be expected from an embodiment of sampler 1005 that supports 2PAM and 4PAM communication schemes. From left to right:

- a. the first transition type T2P/4Pa represents either a 2PAM transition from one to zero or a 4PAM transition from 10 to 00;
- b. the second transition type T4Pa represents a 4PAM transition from 11 to 00;
- c. the third transition type T4Pb represents a 4PAM transition from 10 to 10;
- d. the fourth transition type T4Pc represents a 4PAM transition from 10 to 11;
- e. the fifth transition type T4Pd represents a 4PAM transition from 11 to 01; and
- f. the sixth transition type T4Pe represents a 4PAM

transition from 01 to 00.

The foregoing transitions are not exhaustive. For example, an opposite transition type exists between any two logic levels. Further, as discussed above, some transition types take place at non-ideal voltages and times. The following discussion illustrates one embodiment using the relatively simple transition types illustrated in Figure 45, but this embodiment can be extended to sense any number of transition types using, e.g., circuits and methods of the types detailed above.

[0106] Returning to Figure 44, clock recovery circuit 1000 includes a sampler 1005 sampling a pair of complementary data signals D_N and $/D_N$ using a sample clock SCLK. A transition detector 1010 receives the sampled data on lines LSB/ D_{N-1} and MSB/ D_N , the sampled data exhibiting signal transitions. The signal transitions of Figure 45 are illustrative, but more or fewer types might be present, and transition detector 1010 can be equipped to sense all or a subset of the possible transition types. In this example, transition detector 1010 senses the six transition types of Figure 45 and one extra 2PAM transition type T2P(+ α). Figure 31 and the related text detail a number of logical operations used to detect some forms of 4PAM and 2PAM transition types. The depicted logical operations can be extended to include more transition types, as will be readily understood by those of skill in the art.

[0107] Transition detector 1010 indicates receipt of a given transition type by issuing a pulse on the corresponding output line. If, for example, transition detector 1010 receives the left-most transition of Figure 45, transition detector 1010 produces a transition signal on output line T2P/4Pa.

[0108] The transition signals from detector 1010 are

conveyed to a select-logic control circuit 1015 and some transition-select logic 1020. Transition-select logic 1020 can be any implemented using any of many types of selection circuits, including one or more multiplexers. One embodiment of select logic 1020 is described below in connection with Figure 47.

[0109] Control circuit 1015 analyzes the types of transitions identified by detector 1010 to determine which of the transition types is best suited for clock recovery. This determination relies upon a number of factors, including for example whether the received signal is a 4PAM signal or a 2PAM signal, the existence of a pattern within the received data, or the relative abundance or scarcity of certain types of transitions.

[0110] Once select-logic control circuit 1015 determines the type or types of signal transitions to be used for clock recovery, control circuit 1015 issues select-logic control signals to select logic 1020. In response, select logic 1020 connects one or more of the select-logic input nodes from transition detector 1010 to an output node TSEL to convey a transition feedback signal to a phase controller 1030. With the assistance of a phase mixer 1035 and PLL 1040, phase controller 1030 establishes the timing of sample clock SCLK to sampler 1005.

[0111] Some of the systems described above enable a user to select from among several transition types for clock synchronization. In the embodiment of Figure 31, for example, a mode-select signal MSEL can be set to zero to detect transitions associated with 4PAM signals and to one to detect transitions associated with 2PAM signals. That system does not, however, automatically distinguish between these signal

systems and select transitions accordingly. That system also includes a transition select bus TS[3:1] that can be used to select from among a plurality of transition types in whatever mode (2PAM or 4PAM) is selected, but does not automatically select a particular type or types of transitions best suited for generating the sample clock.

[0112] In contrast to the system of Figure 31, control circuit 1015 has the intelligence to distinguish between 2PAM and 4PAM signals and to instruct select logic 1020 to select transition types accordingly. Also important, control circuit 1015 can analyze the received transition types within a given signaling scheme to select a preferred transition type.

[0113] Control circuit 1015 includes a transition analyzer 1050 and a mode generator 1055. Transition analyzer 1050 receives and analyzes the same transition-type inputs provided to select logic 1020. Mode generator 1055 then employs the resulting analysis to determine the best mode (e.g., 2PAM or 4PAM) and best transition type or types (e.g., T4Pd or T4Pc) for use in clock recovery.

[0114] Figure 46 depicts transition analyzer 1050 in accordance with one embodiment. Analyzer 1050 includes a 64-bit FIFO buffer 1060 connected to transition-type input terminals T2P/4Pa and five six-bit counters 1062 connected to respective transition-type input terminals T2P(+ α), T4Pb, T4Pc, T4Pd, and T4Pe. Counters 1062 each produce a six-bit numbers indicative of the number of detected transition-type input signals on the corresponding input node.

[0115] Buffer 1060 is connected to a pair of data correlators 1065, each of which produces a digital output signal that in some way represents the contents of the associated FIFO 1060. In this example, FIFO buffer 1060

contains 64 samples, including a logic-one entry for each T2P/4Pa transition detected over the last 64 clock cycles. The top-most correlator 1065 provides a six-bit count signal 2P/4Pa indicative of this number. The outputs of this correlator and the collection of counters 1062 can thus be compared to determine the relative abundance of different types of transitions.

[0116] The "k" correlator 1065, also associated with FIFO 1060, contains a pattern corresponding to an expected received signal, a comma in this example. The k correlator 1065 produces a six-bit number corresponding to the likelihood that a received character, made up of multiple 2PAM transitions, is representative of a comma. The decision to time the sample clock based upon a given transition type can thus also include consideration of transition patterns.

[0117] Mode generator 1055 (Figure 44) uses the statistical information from transition analyzer 1050 to determine which transition type or types to employ in developing sample clock SCLK. Then, based upon this determination, mode generator 1055 selects the transition type or types by issuing appropriate control signals to select logic 1020.

[0118] Figure 47 details an embodiment of transition select logic 1020. Control signals TS[5:0] from control circuit 1015 connect to select logic 1020 and like-named lines. The LSB, TS(0), controls a multiplexer 1100 and each of the remaining bits TS[5:1] connects to one input of a respective one of a collection of two-input AND gates. The second input of each AND gate connects to a line from transition detector 1010 associated with one of the transition types.

[0119] Mode generator 1055 sets bit TS(0) based upon whether clock recovery circuit 1000 is receiving 2PAM data or

4PAM data. If in the 2PAM mode, mode generator 1055 sets signal TS(0) to one, in which case multiplexer 1100 selects the combined outputs of the two top-most AND gates. One or both of signals TS(1) and TS(2) can then be asserted to convey one or both of transition types T2P(+ α) and T2P/4Pa through multiplexer 1100 as the selected transitions TSEL. If in the 4PAM mode, mode generator 1055 sets signal TS(0) to zero, in which case multiplexer 1100 selects the combined outputs of the five lower-most AND gates. Any number of signals TS[5:1] can then be asserted to direct any combination of transitions types T2P/4Pa, T4Pb, T4Pc, T4Pd, and T4Pe through multiplexer 1100.

[0120] Figure 48 is a flowchart 1200 illustrating the functionality of mode generator 1055 in accordance with one embodiment. On system reset, mode generator 1055 instructs select logic 1020 to convey all 4PAM signals (T2P/4Pa, T4Pb, T4Pc, T4Pd, and T4Pe) to transition detect line TDET (step 1205). In the absence of received transitions, or if the number of detected transitions remains below a predetermined value, then clock recovery circuit 1000 goes into a hold state to minimize power consumption (step 1210).

[0121] Mode generator 1055 maintains clock recovery circuit 1000 in the hold state until some number of signal transitions is detected over a specified time (decision 1215). In one embodiment, for example, at least one signal transition must occur over 64 clock cycles. Recalling from Figure 47 and the related discussion that one of the 4PAM signals (4Pa) might also be a 2PAM signal, both 2PAM and 4PAM signal transitions can be detected at decision 1215, and can therefore cause mode generator 1055 to transition to step 1220. Still monitoring all 4PAM transitions, mode generator provides transition

signals TSEL to phase controller 1030 until lock-detection circuitry (not shown) indicates sample clock SCLK is locked with the edges of the incoming data (decision 1225). Once locked, clock recovery circuit 1000 samples data transitions for 64 data cycles to accumulate counts for each counter 1062 and correlator 1065 (step 1230).

[0122] Next, at decision 1235, mode generator 1055 considers the contents of counters 1062 to determine whether clock recovery circuit 1000 is receiving transitions unique to 4PAM signals (e.g., T4Pb, T4Pc, T4Pd, and T4e). The detection of these transitions, or of a minimum number of these transitions over a given time, indicates the received signal is 4PAM. In that case, mode generator 1055 issues a transition-elect signal instructing select logic 1020 to convey the type of 4PAM transition for which the highest number of samples is stored within analyzer 1050 (step 1240). Assuming, for example, that there are twice as many T4Pc transitions as any other 4PAM transition, then mode generator 1055 issues a logic one on line TS(3) to convey transitions of type T4Pc to output node TSEL. In this case, the timing of the data recovery would be based upon the most prevalent form of signal transition. Mode generator 1055 then continues to monitor the 4PAM/2PAM signal transitions in step 1245, periodically checking for valid 4PAM transitions.

[0123] Per decision 1247, mode generator 1055 jumps to block 1255 if there are no valid 4PAM transitions within a given 64-bit window. If there are valid 4PAM transitions, then decision 1250 changes the selected transition type, if necessary, to reflect changes in the predominant type.

[0124] Returning to decision 1235, if no 4PAM transitions are evident at that point in the process, then the incoming

signal is assumed to be 2PAM and transition select signal TS(0) is set to one (step 1255). Mode generator 1055 then selects the majority 2PAM type transition for establishing the sample clock (step 1260). The 4PAM/2PAM transitions are then monitored thereafter in step 1265.

[0125] Per decision 1268, the process jumps to block 1240 if mode generator 1055 detects a 4PAM transition during the monitoring of step 1265. In the absence of 4PAM transitions, mode generator 1055 checks for valid 2PAM transitions. If the majority 2PAM transition changes, decision 1270 returns the flow to step 1260 and mode generator 1055 selects the majority transition type.

[0126] The example of Figure 48 allows select-logic control circuit 1015 to dynamically transition between 4PAM and 2PAM modes. Other embodiments do not distinguish between 4PAM and 2PAM modes, but nevertheless select the majority transition. Still other embodiments use different signaling modes instead of or in addition to one or both of the 2PAM and 4PAM signaling modes described herein.

[0127] Other transition-type selection schemes are possible. For example, the mode select logic could select all but the least prevalent transition type. In other embodiments, the mode select logic may select and hold a preferred transition type, rather than dynamically updating the selected mode. In yet other embodiments, the configuration control circuit may dynamically select an optimal transition type based upon a measure of performance, such as to obtain the highest bit-error rate for given communication channel.

[0128] While the present invention has been described in connection with specific embodiments, variations of these embodiments will be obvious to those of ordinary skill in the

art. For example, some components are shown directly connected to one another while others are shown connected via intermediate components. In each instance the method of interconnection, or "coupling," establishes some desired electrical communication between two or more circuit nodes, or terminals. Such coupling may often be accomplished using a number of circuit configurations, as will be understood by those of skill in the art. Therefore, the spirit and scope of the appended claims should not be limited to the foregoing description. Only those claims specifically reciting "means for" or "step for" should be construed in the manner required under the sixth paragraph of 35 U.S.C. Section 112.